BOMBAY COURIER

VOLUME XXXIII.] SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1823. [NUM

IT has been resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary of Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorized to publish them in the Courier, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notifications of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.
BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st September 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, Secr.

IT will not be necessary for the Gentlemen summoned on the PETIT JURY, for the Ensuing Sessions, to attend till Monday the 13th Instant at 10 o'Clock, (instead of 12 as inserted in the last by mistake).

D. SETON,
SHERIFF.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Government Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT Sealed Tenders will be received at the Office of the Secretary to Government in the Commercial Department, at noon on Wednesday the 29th Instant for the Conveyance to London of the Hon'ble Company's COFFEE, to the extent of about 1825 Bales or 276 Tons.

The Tenders to express the rate of freight per Ton of 18 Cwt. nett, payable thirty days after the ship's arrival in London

The Coffee to be ready for shipment early in December.

The Tender to express the period when the ship will leave Bombay, and whether she sail direct to England or will touch at any intermediate Ports.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender that be made without assigning a reason for so doing.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. FARISH,
Secretary to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
7th October 1823.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT
REVENUE,

PROCLAMATION.

MADHOO RAO DAJEE, late Maomlutdar of Erundole in the Kandiesh Collectorate, having been convicted of peculation, the said

MADHOO RAO DAJEE,

has been dismissed from his situation, and is hereby declared incapable of again serving the Hon'ble Company in any capacity whatever.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. FARISH,
Secretary to Government.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
10th October 1823.

જાહેર નામુ

શરકાર દોલત મદાર કુપનીનો અંગ રેજ ... ખાદર એવુંજે શ્રી ખાનદેશના ક ... ત ખુશ ના એરડોલ પરગણાનો ભાજ ... લતદ ર ના નિ માધવ રાવ દાજી એ ... ખરે ... શરકારના પેશ ... ચો તે વાત તે ... મર શાઝીત થજ ... ર તે ... માધવ રાવ દ ... જને તે નોકરીમાંથી બરતરફ કરી નિ કુક ... કરમાવે છે જે એ શાખ ... શરકાર કુપે ની ... નોકરી લાએક નથી માટે કાંઇ શરકારનં ... કામમાં વલી રાખવો નહી — તા. ૧૦ અ ... ટોબર શને ૧૮૨૩ અંગરેજી *

A True Translation,
WM. SIMSON,
Act. Per. Sec. to Govt

જ

મણીર મજ મરજર હોજત મદા ર મંડેની ઇંગ્રેજ બજાર ખીા ... ર્ષ બરાબર મીયાદનેજ બજારમ ... છપ્પ્રપંરાની બીા મરેકર બરગ ... છેરંબડીર પ્રાંત ઘબંધેશ બેખી ... મણી બમરતદાર બાજે ...

એપણ ચોરમ છે ત્યાબર બાધીત

મદ્યે ન્બપુનં મઈપમ્પ મબજિ ર બાબ ખેમર્જીબ ઘરતર્મ મરબ કુજિમ બર્દબીમ મતો બે ઘ બ ચમ્પર મંડેનીચે ખેમ બી મ્રબેમમર્ણ બાબમરીના પુચ્ચ ઘ્રેજ.તેણી બરમ ર મ્રબત ડેબીબછે તેજીચ ૧૦ મડે બમવેબર બબ ૧૮૨૩ ઈ ડબી

A True Translation,
WM. SIMSON,
Act. Per. Sec. to Govt.

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT Tuesday next, the 14th instant, being a Hindoo holyday, the Dussara, no business will be transacted at the General Treasury.

J. BEST.
Sub Treasurer

BOMBAY CASTLE,
GENERAL TREASURY,
10th October 1823.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the General Sale of the Honorable Company's WOOLLENS, METALS, and OTHER STORES, will take place on Wednesday the 15th Instant and continue for one week.

The Sale each day will commence at noon.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council
E. E. ELLIOT,
Act. Warehouse Keeper.

BOMBAY,
GEN. SALE ROOM
6th October 1823.

જાહેર નામુ

એવુજે શરકાર કુપનીનો આલ બનાત તથા ધાતુ તથા બીજી જનરોબ્બે તેની વ ક રી દર મહીને થા એબે તે વ ક રી અ ચ મ હીનાંમાં તારીખ ૧૫ ને બુધવારને દીવશે પશે તે એક કુરતા શ્રુદી તે વ ક રી ચાલશે, તે વ ક રી ૬૨ દીને બપોરની ચાલુ થતી જ૫ — તારીખ ૬ માહે અકટોબર શને ૧૮૨૩ અંગરેજી *

A True Translation,
WM. SIMSON,
Act. Per. Sec. to Govt.

શ્રી
ખ્યાણીર મજ

બેબાજે બરમ્પર મંડેનીચા મજ બમત પ ધાજી પ ઇતર બજબ ચ છે યાબી બરમણીન્યાંત પીમગીછે ત બજે તી પીમગી યામણીન્યાંત તા ગીબ ૧૮ છીઇપમી છેઈક પ છેમ બગપડા ડબેંતે તી પીમગી ચાઉંક

પીમગી બરબીપજ ઘોબપ્રઘજી ચા બીઉંબેઈક નેગીબ ૬ મજે બમવેબ ર જજ ૧૮૨૩ ઈજબી

A True Translation,
WM. SIMSON,
Act. Per.

FOR LONDON
THE FAST SAILING
TEAK BUILT SHIP
LORD CASTLEREAGH,
CAPTAIN DURANT
BURTHEN 800 TONS

Just arrived from England, whence she left on the 16th June, and arrived here on 16th September,

WILL sail on or before the 1st December.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. REMINGTON, CRAWFORD and CO. or to HORMUZJEE DORABJEE at his Office near the Church Gate, where a plan of her accomodations may be seen.

Bombay, 6th October 1823.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On MONDAY the 13th Instant,
IF NOT PREVIOUSLY DISPOSED OF BY PRIVATE BARGAIN,

A BENGAL Built Shigrampoe, with a pair of Arab Horses, and Harness complete.

Bombay, 11th October 1823

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On MONDAY the 13th Instant,
SUNDRY WEARING APPAREL
AND OTHER EFFECTS
BELONGING TO AN OFFICER DECEASED
AT THE SAME TIME
WILL BE SOLD
A Small Collection of Valuable English and Persian
BOOKS.
Bombay, 11th October 1823.

FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION

A PAIR of Strong and Serviceable Arab Carriage Horses well broken in with Harness; the price and further particulars may be known on application to Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons.

Bombay, 11th October 1823.

KEMPT AND CO.
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On WEDNESDAY next the 15th Instant,
AN EXTENSIVE INVOICE
OF
JEWELLERY
RECENTLY IMPORTED
ON THE
SHIP ASIA
CAPTAIN POPE
THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES ARE AS FOLLOWS

AN Elegant Garnet and Pearl Suite in a Morocco case.

Ditto, Topaz, Pearl and Torquoise do. in do.

Ditto, Waist Clasp, Aqua Marine, Pearl, Topaz, Torquoise and Diamond.

A Fillagree (Elastic) Gold Necklace and Bracelets with Pearl Snaps.

A ditto do. do. with Cross and Earrings set with Torquoise.

And a great variety of Earrings, Fillagree plain gold, set with Torquoise, Emerald and Rubies, Brooches, plain and with Pearls, Fillagree gold Pins &c. &c.

Catalogues may be had on application.

Orders from outstations with a remittance will be promptly attended to.

It is now open for inspection as lotted for sale.

Bombay, Oct. 11th 1823.

DISPENSARY
APOLLO STREET.

J. P. COSTA has lately received from London, a ... ity of fresh Medicines, and S... Surgical In...

Advertisement.

ORDERS having been given to the CHIEF ENGINEER to enclose the open space within the Garrison denominated the Green, the lodgement of Cotton or any other Merchandise on that Ground is henceforth strictly prohibited, & all persons having any there at present are enjoined to have it removed by the 1st day of November next.

R. A. WILLIS.
Town Major.

BOMBAY,
10th OCTOBER 1823.

FOR SALE
SEVERAL COPIES
OF THE
MARATHA WORKS
PUNCHOPAKYAN,
AND
VIDOOR NEETEE,

PRICE of the former to Europeans Rupees 8; to Natives Rupees 3; of the latter to Europeans Rupees 6; and to Natives Rupees 2.

Apply to PANDOORANG DALVIE Head Purvoe at the Courier Office.

Bombay, 3d October 1823.

श्री

वीकादया करीतां वहतेकबुकेंमा राष्ट मंथाचीं पंचोपाख्यान व विदु ... ये ८ इंग्रेज साहेब लोकांस व गावचे लोकांस रूपये ३ आणि वीदुर नीती साहेब लोकांस रूपये ६ व गांवचे लो कांस रूपये २ प्रमाणे हरकोणास पा हीजे असल्यास कौरीयर हाफीसांत येउन पाडुरंग दळवी हेउपरभु याज वळ मीळेल तारीख ३ आकटोबर स न १८२३

FOR BENGAL
THE SHIP
CARRON
Capt. Thomas McCarthy

WILL sail on the 20th or thereabouts.

For Freight or Passage, apply to KAZEE GHOLAM MOSINE MAHNY.

Bombay, 11th October 1823.

FOR SALE
AT
FRAMJEE COWASJEE'S
OFFICE,
A FEW
WHOLE AND HALF CHESTS
OF
GARBONELL'S
CLARET
LATELY IMPORTED
PER
EUPHRATES,
AT 45 RS. PER DOZEN
"Terms Cash:"
AND ALSO,
AN ASSORTMENT
OF
PATENT CHAIN
CABLES
WITH APPARATUS,
FOR
YES...

[illegible]OLD
A!UCTION
VEMBER NEXT,
THE AFTERNOON
atrix of the late
D DE QUADROS
THE
PREMISES.

A SUBSTANTIAL and well built spacious HOUSE with GARDEN, well stocked with valuable Fruit Trees at Mazagong behind the Grove, formerly the late *Sir Miguel de Lima's House*; the House is in occupation still by the family of the said late MR. QUADROS.

The property may be seen and examined at any time on application to SIR ROGER DE FARIA, where further particulars may be known, and the conditions of the Sale.

Bombay 3d October 1823

જાહેર·લીલાવ·કરી·ને·વેચશે

મરનાર·શરર·જ·દે·કુચ·દરે·શની·વ
ક્રીસ્તાંન·તારીખ ૮ મી·ઓકટોબર
ને·દીને·બપોરનાં·ક્લાક ૪ નાં·વેરર·એક
પાકી·તથ·રારી·ાધ·નિચે·તે·મધે·બા
ગ·તથ·કુવે·તથા·ફલ·ફલારનં·જ·હાડેછે
તે·રાઢે·વેચે·એ·મીલકત·શ્રી·મજા ઇમ
માં·શર·મીરોલ·દે·લીમા ·ાાનાં·જુના·
ધેરર·ની·પછવ ડે·દરાજનં·ાંડવાની·પાશે
છે·એ·ધરર·ાં·હુજા·શ્રદ્ધી·મરન રર·મી·શાતર
કુચ દરોર નુ·કટ ·રેહુછે *

એ·મીલકત·શાર·ર જર·દે·ફે ાને·પુછે
આથી·હરએક·વખતે·જે વા·તથ·તપાર વા
શ૧૩·રજા·મલશે·અને·એની·શારવે·વાંત
વ રર·તથ·વેચાણ·ની·ખોલી·એજ·ધણીને·
પુછે આથી·માલમ·પડશે *

ત· ૩ જી·ઓકટોબર ૧૮૨૩

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT JEEJEEBHOY DADABHOY of Bombay has lately purchased of JAMSETJEE RUSTOMJEE POONJEA SET, of the same place, all that Piece or Parcel of vacant ground situate in Gollawarro's street within the Town Walls, adjoining to the vacant ground belonging to the late Set EDULJEE FRAMJEE deceased; any person or persons having any Claims, Demand or otherwise interested in the said ground, he, she or they are to notify the same to the said Purchaser JEEJEEBHOY DADABHOY within fourteen days from the date hereof or else he or they will be precluded therein.—Dated Bombay this 10th October 1823.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT all those Suitors, either Plaintiffs or Defendants in the Court for small Causes of the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, who may be desirous of proceeding with such Actions as were pending whilst the Office of the Clerk of the said Court was held and exercised by MR. ERSKINE, are forthwith to attend, and proceed at the Office of WILLIAM FENWICK Esquire the present Clerk of the said Court, either by themselves or their authorized Agents, and in default thereof, application will be made to the said WILLIAM FENWICK to enter up Judgements on the said actions either of non-pros or for the Defendant as the cases may require, and the costs thereof will be recovered from such party or parties as may appear to have been guilty of wilful neglect in respect of the premises

W. A. MORGAN,
Attorney to Wm. Erskine

Bombay, 16*th September* 1823.

જાહેર·મળર

મળર·ડીસાંથી·આપીએચજે·શ્રી·મુમળ
ઇની·નામદાર·રીકરડરની·તં ધલા· ક્લ
આની·ફેરટમે બાંહ્યુથી·ે·મીશતર·મ
રહ્યા[illegible]·કરનાર·તથા

જાએ·ચલાવે·તે·ચલાવનારા·પોતે· અથવા·
પોતાનાં·અખતીઆર·આપેલા· વકીલથી·
આ·નીને·ચલાવે·અને·બન્ને પક્ષે·કોલ·ભુલરો
તે·મીસતર·કુલીઅન·ફેન ીકને·અરજ·ક
રે·જે·કરીઆદીને·કરનાર·અથવા·જવા
બનં·દેનર·ની·તરફથી·જ જનર·કરે·એ
દીજ ચુકાદો·તે·ની·ફેવર·મો·ુકરે·તે·જેકથી
માલ્યત·નજર·અવધે·તે·પરમાંથે·કરીઆ
દી·નાં·કરનાર·તથ ·જવ બનં·દેનાર·ઉપર·
નીશે·ચુકાદો·કરવરે·અને·ઉપર·કહીંતુ·
તે·પરમાંથે·ક જર·ની·થશે તે·ધણી·
અથવા·ધણી·ને·અંશે·ખરચ·પડશે *

વીલીઅમ·અ શબરનર·મારબીન
વીલીઅમ·અરશકીનનો·વ કીલ

શ્રી·મુમબઇ·ની·તારી
ખ ૧૬ મી·સપટેમબર ૧૮૨૩

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of ALEXANDER GIBSON late of Bombay Esquire and late a Major in the 5th Regiment N. I. in the Honorable Company's Military Service on their Bombay Establishment, deceased, may be granted to RICHARD WOODHOUSE of Bombay Esquire, Registrar of the said Court for the time being; all Persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof—dated this 10th day of October 1823.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT PROBATE of the last will and Testament of BYRAMJEE NANABHOY, late of Bombay, Parsee Merchant, hath been granted by the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay in its Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction to MANOCKBOY Widow and Executrix named in the said Will; all Persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof—dated this 10th day of October 1823

F. AYRTON,
PROCTOR.

To
The Editor of the Bombay Courier.

The following Accrostic may delight the lovers of Alliteration of which this is a singular specimen

She sings so soft, so sweet, so soothing still,
That to the tone ten thousand thoughts there thrill.
Elysian ecstacies enchant each ear
Pleasure's pure pinions poise Prince, Peasant, Peer,
Hushing high Hymns, Heav'n hears her harmony
Earth's envy ends.—admiralled each ear, each eye
Numbers need manifold nerve nor nearly name
Soul-stirring Stephen's skill—sure Seraphs sing the same.

RAMBLER,

To
The Editor of the Bombay Courier.

MR. EDITOR,

I am of a reflecting and melancholy turn of mind, and prefer the quiet enjoyment of my own thoughts in solitude and retirement, to the cavil and argument to which an indiscriminate mixture with the world usually leads. You so often complain of local *materiel* for a news-paper, that I am half inclined to think you will scarcely scruple to publish my reflections on things in general, however egotistical and novel they may seem, and under this impression I send you my first essay, which, if indulgently received, shall prove the fore-runner of many other topics—"Inter spem metumque" I begin, with, as Lord Byron says "the beginning of the day"

THE MORN.

"——What envious streaks
"Do lace the severing clouds in yonder east;
"Night's candles are burnt out, and jocund day"
"Stands tiptoe on the misty mountain tops"

It rarely happens that I do not wake 'ere the Serjeant has placed the linstock on the cannon's vent: should I in any instance fail, the discharge of the piece of ordnance is sure to give token of the day's approach; and up I get, yawn, stretch and gape, and with one eye half open and the other quite shut, grope about for my habiliments. It not unfrequently occurs that I get my legs into those parts of my morning gown destined to receive the arms, and sometimes tie up my stockings with my braces: but I am resolved for the future "for experience maketh a wise man" (though it will not, as some vainly assert, "make fools wise") so to[illegible]ge and prepare my [illegible]nts over-nig[illegible]ll find every

useless creatures of the canine species 'yclept Pariar dogs, whose slaughter is wisely permitted for a month or so in the hot weather, would that it were, throughout the year, a virtue to slay these animals. A yawning Parsee, a snoring Hamall in every street indicate the coming day. The cawing of crows, the chattering of native women, (for women of all nations will chatter, God bless them!) the loud arguments of workmen proceeding to and from Colabah, the beating the reveillé, the snorting of horses led to water &c. all give token that "grey morning dawns," or, as Thomson beautifully expresses it,

"The meek eyed morn appears, mother of dews,
"At first faint gleaming in the dappled east;
"Till far o'er either spreads the widening glow;
"And from before the lustre of her face,
"White break the clouds away."—

Scarcely have I reached the bridge of the Apollo Gate, 'ere I am overtaken, and nearly overset by some furious Equestrian, eager to snuff the dew. I halt till he has passed me, and turn a kindly eye on the pretty ancles and feet of the little *Ruths* drawing water from the trench. The next object of attention is a constant, plodding worthy old Serjeant many years "gone with life" who, to the query, "Well, how goes it?" usually replies by a native salâam, a habit acquired, no doubt, by long association with the Indians. A cotemporary veteran of powder is generally to be seen promenading his charge, the saluting battery, and from the little colloquy I have had with him, appears instinctively to be able to tell from whence a vessel is come, when it makes its appearance above the horizon.

I proceed to the beach (forgive my prolixity, for it swells a column) and a fine, smooth, hard beach it is. I could wish for the sake of diversity the fishermans' cots had something of the comfortable appearance of those which line the shores of Merry Albion—but as they have not, and never will have, I must e'en be contented with the sports of the crab fish and wagtails, and the departure from harbour of canoes and boats, which shortly return laden with the tiny inhabitants of the tropical seas. Sometimes a dip in the sea is agreeable, but too much of this luxury is injurious and enervating. It is, therefore, my practice as soon as, in poetical phrase, "Bright Phœbus rears his head," to return from my stroll *via* the Church Gate, and there begins THE DAY, on which I purpose treating in your next.

The above attempt, Mr. Editor, at a description of the Morn is only given to shew, that when a man has an itch for writing, he need never be at a loss for a subject on which to exercise his ingenuity. That any of my future communications shall prove entertaining to your readers, I will not be responsible. but, I will Mr. Editor, at least aver that you shall have nothing inferior to the matter of fact statements of 'Juggernath' of the Gazette.

I am,
Sir
Your Obedient Servant
THE HERMIT IN INDIA.

To
The Editor of the Bombay Courier.

SIR,

If the enclosed be deemed worthy of insertion, pray give it a corner.

A DREAM.

Being seated one evening, lately, in my easy arm chair, with my Hookah and glass of punch before me, I took up the newspaper, and hit upon Lieut. Johnson's scheme for Passage Steam Boats between England and India. This article was entirely new to me, and I read it with great attention and peculiar delight, it gave rise to a train of pleasing reflections which were not ended before I felt back in my chair to enjoy my usual nap, and I had the following extraordinary dream.

Methought a mist, as of smoke illuminated by fire, filled the room, which gradually collected into an embodied state, and a being of a female form stood before me, with an open book in her hand, in which appeared these remarkable words in golden letters "*India shall be brought nigh unto England*" The benignant countenance of the Spirit encouraged me to speak, and I obtained an explanation from her to the following effect. I am the Genius of England, the book I hold open is the book of fate. The ordinary period of time consumed in the transit of merchandize between England and India, will be less than one fourth of what it is at present. By means of improved Steam Vessels, and a Steam Waggon road over the Isthmus of Suez, which will be crossed in a single day, this quick exchange of the produce of the two countries will be established. She said that the King of England, by the advice of his Ministers, who well knew the worth of India to Britain, and had talents to appreciate the value of a quick communication with that Country, would procure from the Pacha of Egypt enough territory for the establishment and the protection of the communication: that all the other means by which the change will be effec[illegible]
[illegible]h & at our [illegible]

hering to principles of moderation and good faith, would stand unrivalled for centuries to come at the head of the nations of the world. She said that undoubtedly our line of posts across the Isthmus would, as a vulnerable point, be exposed to the attacks of the enemies of Britain, but that it would be to her advantage to be attacked there, as she would then be able to meet her enemies in a foreign Country, where she could command the resources of both her Eastern and Western Empire, and besides have the chance of meeting the enemy's fleet on the ocean and thus contesting the palm of superiority on both elements at the same time. The grandeur of this idea so struck me that I was lost in a momentary reverie and unconscious of the departure of the Spirit, I turned to ask some questions of minor importance, when I discovered I was alone. I was then under the necessity of determining in my own mind the changes, that would necessarily take place, more immediately affecting myself and the profession to which I have the honor to belong. I perceived that the Company's Officers, instead being allowed only one furlough to Europe in twenty five years, without Indian allowances, would be permitted to enjoy six furloughs of six or eight months each with pay and allowances during absence. That thousands of lives of British Soldiers would be saved, by their being, when sick, sent to do duty in Garrison at Suez, or finally sent to England for the re-establishment of their health. I perceived, or rather was about to perceive further advantages, when my servant entered the room, and awoke me.

SOMNUS,

October 6th 1823.

MR. EDITOR,

It is a fact, I believe, but little known to the lovers of Beef Steaks and Mutton Chops that a considerable portion of the charcoal made use of in our Kitchens is produced from the wood used in burning the dead bodies of the Hindoos in Back Bay. It is collected by natives of the *vilest* Castes, immediately after the party who attended the Cremation has departed, and conveyed to the Bazar for sale.

Any *Sceptic* may satisfy himself of the fact, if he will take a walk to the place above mentioned.

I trust this hint will induce the police to put a stop to so abominable a practice.

I am,
Mr. Editor,
A constant reader
TOM,

Hornby's Folly,
October 9th 1823.

REFLECTIONS UPON THE ORIGIN OF THE "RENT OF LAND."

To
The Editor of the Bombay Courier.

SIR,

The science of Political Economy has made such rapid progress of late years, and its practical importance is now so universally admitted, that it would be mere truism in me to insist upon it. Every possible facility is beginning to be afforded to its dissemination among all classes in, I believe, most of the countries of Europe, and some of the most distinguished modern writers are Political Economists.

A late Correspondence which appeared in the Courier, on the subject of the "Indian Exchanges" would seem to indica[illegible] that one branch, at least, of this interesti[illegible] science has been transplanted to an Asia[illegible] Soil, and has taken vigorous root; a[illegible] when I reflect that many of your reade[illegible] can boast of the tuition of the celebrat[illegible] author of the "Essay on Population[illegible] I cannot doubt, that others are not wa[illegible]ing in Bombay who are conversant wi[illegible] Political Economy in all its branches. N[illegible] apology therefore will, I am sure, be deeme[illegible] necessary, to accompany my request, tha[illegible] the following essay may be inserted in your paper as it contains reflections upon the "Rent of Land", which, as far as I can observe, appear to have been either altogether overlooked, or are not sufficiently attended to, by the enlightened advocates of the new Theory.

It has occurred to me, that in all the arguments which have come under my observation on this highly important subject, little or no weight is attached to the circumstance of land in every country being *limited in quantity*; this fact is indeed recognized *in limine*, but I cannot discover that any conclusions whatever are drawn from it.

That in the progress of population, and improvement, in every country, the price of corn, and the rent of land, have a constant tendency to rise, I conceive to be incontrovertible truths, but the reasoning of the different writers who support this doctrine is, in my opinion, more applicable to countries in their infancy, or rather to new settlements, such as America origina[illegible] was, where the knowledge and arts of [illegible]fined society have been introduced, t[illegible]ch have been long establis[illegible] illustrious example from

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name I cannot mention without offering that tribute of admiration which must be accorded to him, by all who have watched the progress of Political Economy, for the new and important truths with which he has enriched it, and for the profound views, and sound principles, which abound in all his works. If reference is had to the chapter upon "Rent," in his last publication entitled "Political Economy," it will be seen that his opinions as to the cause of rent, rest solely upon land being of "*unequal fertility*." "It is only (he says) because land is of different qualities with respect to its productive powers, and because in the progress of improvement, land of inferior quality, or less advantageously situated, is called into cultivation, that rent is ever paid for the use of it;" this is the text from which all his sentiments upon Rent are derived, and altho' in the sentence immediately preceding these observations, he adverts to land not being "in boundless quantity," he ascribes no influence upon rent, either to that, or to the fact, that in old & long settled countries, as in the majority of the different States of Europe, the whole of the land in each is appropriated.

If in every country land was to be had in any abundance that might be required, and was at the same time of equal fertility, it is quite obvious that no rent would ever be paid for the use of any part of it! but is not the limitation in the quantity of land as undeniable as the difference that is found from experience, to exist in its quality? And if so, will it be asserted that no consequences arise from such limitation? I look upon it as a proposition capable of Mathematical demonstration, that the circumstance of land being circumscribed must have a positive influence in occasioning Rent. I will even assume that the whole of the land of a well peopled and long settled country, is of great and equal fertility, and in this hypothetical case I conceive, that all the land in cultivation would yield Rent: peculiar advantage of situation would then be the sole cause of its inequality. It is true that the ratio of rent to the whole produce, would for some time be extremely small, but as in a Country so highly favor'd, there would still be a boundary, as in all others, to its progress in wealth and population, if allowed to depend exclusively on its own resources; before it attained such a boundary, rent would be extremely high, and would bear the same proportion as that obtained from land of the same quality, in Countries, where its fertility was every unequal: in the interim however before it reached this height, as the profits of stock would for a long period be very great, and would diminish much more slowly, than in the actual condition of countries it is found to do, the wealth and population of the Utopian Country I have depicted, would far surpass those of any countries we are acquainted with. Thus at the period when the last portion of its land was required to be taken into tillage, and immediately afterwards the price of the produce obtained from land would be nearly alike, and together with rent would probably be very low, profits however at this juncture would be extremely high, and labour also, from the demand for it probably exceeding its supply.

This state of things would not however be stationary for any length of time: as Capital continued to increase, population would likewise rapidly increase, and as I of course presume that the whole land of the country has been made to yield its greatest possible produce, and that it is shut out from Foreign supply, its price would of course rise with every further step in population, profits would proportionally decrease, since as prices rose, the Proprietors of land, *viz.* Landlords, would naturally avail themselves of such rise, and demand a greater portion of rent than they were before contented to receive, and the wages of labour would also necessarily rise. This principle would continue in progressive operation, until the great reduction in profits, which would at length be effected, put a stop to accumulation, and at this crisis, rent would have reached its maximum.

I am of decided opinion that in England for example, where all the land has been appropriated, from a very early period of its history, there is no portion of land in cultivation, that does not yield rent: the quantum of rent of the last land taken into tillage may indeed be extremely small, since its Proprietors would naturally accept the least possible compensation in the shape of rent, altho' they would decline letting it gratuitously and would refuse to cultivate it with their own Capital, without such compensation in addition to the ordinary profits of stock, and the price of the produce of such land could not rise higher than a certain point, previous to the further extension of tillage; *viz.* that price immediately under that which would suffice to encourage the cultivation of land next in quality, or advantage of situation.

From the foregoing observations it will be gathered, that tho' I freely admit, that inequality in the fertility of land *expedites* a rise in the price of Corn, and a rise in Rent, I am notwithstanding of opinion that sufficient to occasion these effects, and that I look upon land being of different qualities, as the occasion of inequality in the *Rate* of Rent, rather than as the prime cause of it.

I regard all land therefore of whatever quality it may be in every Country, in the light of a monopoly, and partaking more or less of the nature of a *strict* monopoly according to the number of degrees in which its fertility is unequal. Thus, if there are five or six different sorts of land in cultivation, the Proprietors of the first sorts, it must be acknowledged, will derive the same advantages from the superior fertility, and limitation in the quantity of such fertile land, as the Proprietors of certain Vineyards, as in some parts of the Wine districts in France, producing wine of a better flavour than others, are known to do,—the effects in both cases seem to me to be precisely similar.

The opinions here promulgated have, now I trust, been made sufficiently intelligible, to preclude the necessity of further illustration to all classes of readers, at all events they cannot, I should hope, be misunderstood by those who have already turned their attention to the subject of Rent, they are the result of mature deliberation, but are still submitted with the greatest deference, and should they fail in conveying that conviction of their accuracy to the minds of others, with which I myself am impressed, and should satisfactory arguments in their refutation be adduced by any of your readers, as the establishment of truth is my only object, I shall not hesitate in coming forward with a full recantation of my errors.

I am,
Sir,
Your Obedient Servant.
C.

BOMBAY,
9th Oct. 1823.

P. S Should this Lucubration appear to be acceptable. I shall perhaps trouble you, from time to time, with others of a like description.

To the Editor of the Bombay Courier.

Under the head of "Indian Exchanges" I have lately noticed in your paper two letters signed *Verax*, and an intervening one from *Amicus* on the Bombay exchange with England. Your title, Mr. Editor, rather deceived me: I expected something more than a hopeless attempt to trace the Exchange vibrations in a single and inferior Presidency, without reference to the general commerce of India.

Instead of the simplicity they affect to discover, I find it a subject both intricate and difficult, a subject requiring to be treated *ab ovo* and demanding more space than your columns can afford. The following sketch, imperfect as it is, may perhaps remove the misconceptions arising from the plausible explanations of your two correspondents.

The Exchange is not the measure of value between the coin of one country and the same weight of bullion in another, modified by the risks and charges of transport: it is the measure of the Remittance-demand, modified by the supposed ratio between the cost and proceeds of an actual remittance, whether in bullion or merchandise, allowance being made for the merchant's trouble and risk as well as for the charges he incurs. Hence we cannot assign limits to the *possible rise* in the Exchange (to speak in terms applicable to that of India); nor is it more in our power to ascertain the contrary extreme, except in one case only,—when the currency of two countries is the same, or fixed in the same metal, equally free of ingress and egress and subject to the same mint regulation of coining all such metal presented for that purpose. Even in this case the expence of carriage may be liable to alteration.

The chief obstacles to a permanent rate of Exchange seem to belong to the following heads.

1st The various nature of the currencies of different countries.

2d Mint Regulations.

3d Laws regulating the ingress and egress of the precious metals and the coin of the realm.

4th Commercial restrictions in general.

5th Distance of place and paucity of intercourse.

6th The uncertainty of peace or war.

7th Government Loans and all circumstances affecting the demand for capital and the interest of money

1st. The most general currency is Specie and the most general basis of a specie currency is *silver*; but I believe every where Gold coin is admitted as an auxiliary. The latter, whether bearing the Government Stamp or imported and circulated by sufferance, are in this case merely tokens, occasionally passed at the assumed par and occasionally at a premium or discount. Thus in France, pieces of 20 francs, commonly called Napoleons, usually bear a small premium which, at the moment of the Emperor's return to Paris in 1815, suddenly rose to 10 per Cent; and thus on the coasts of Spanish America, the [illegible] it seldom bears so high a value as 16, the nominal par in Spain. Here also we begin to give a premium for Gold Mohurs which are rapidly disappearing in consequence of their affording the best remittance to England.

In England we have now a Specie circulation founded on the basis of *Gold*. * Why we adopted so inconvenient a distinction from our neighbours it is not my present purpose to enquire: the point was strenuously discussed in the debate upon the new coinage. My object is to shew the effect of that distinction upon the Exchange with those countries which adhere to silver. Already the London market price of an ounce of the standard silver is quoted 5 per Cent below the mint price, 4s. | 10½d. instead of 5s. | 2d. although the shilling is now reduced to $\frac{1}{5}$ instead of $\frac{1}{62}$ part of the pound troy; and who shall say how far the relative depreciation of silver will extend? It stills maintains with respect to gold in all parts of the world a value very far exceeding the ratio of the quantities of the two metals annually extracted from the mines. Let those whose calculations are built upon the nominal mint value of the Rupee, weigh well this important consideration.

I leave your readers to infer the derangement produced by a paper circulation, such as that introduced into their colonies by the Dutch, or that lately existing in England. When Bank notes are cashed on demand, or by ingenious checks, a paper circulation is limited to the utmost extent of that which it replaces, paper may even bear a premium upon coin and upon the mint price of both the precious metals. For instance the agio upon the receipts of the Bank of Amsterdam, and Bills drawn from one province upon another.

2d. Mint Regulations affect Bullion transactions and consequently the exchange.

If the mint be capable of coining with rapidity upon a grand scale—if Bullion, whether gold or silver, be freely admitted for coinage, and the value in money be given to every applicant in his turn & without delay, there can never be any considerable discount upon Bullion. In England, Gold only is thus privileged & so far guaranteed from depreciation; but the delay of coinage is sometimes six weeks, and accordingly the London Market price is now quoted ½ per Cent below the mint price-£3 17 6 instead of £3 17 10½ per oz. standard. In Mexico, where the transport of uncoined Bullion was prohibited except to the Capital, and the mint delays, including the process of extracting the gold from the silver in the *Casa de Separacion*, were considerable, at one time the Government, but usually individual Capitalists, bought up the Bars of Silver from the miners and smelters at a discount of 1 or 2 per Cent. During the Revolutionary Wars which have ravaged that country since 1810, there have been epochs of real distress in the mining districts from the impossibility of obtaining money for Bullion; so much so, that it was found necessary to establish a number of provincial mints at a heavy expence and at the risk of great irregularities which occurred in the coin.

3d. The law of England prohibits the export & melting of the coin of the realm which under certain circumstances raises the money price of Bullion. The Spaniards who allow the latter, have always prohibited the export from their dominions, not only of Spanish, but of foreign coin and the precious metals in every shape; and their removal from the colonies to the mother country and from one colony to another was subject to heavy duties and almost equally onerous restrictions. Hence an extensive system of smuggling, regularly guaranteed for a compensation varying between 1 and 8 per Cent according to the varying nature of the risk. During a period of temporary vigilance at Vera Cruz, British Government Bills were negociated at 4s. | 2d., while the Exchange at Jamaica was 4s. | 8d. per Dollar.

4th. All commercial restrictions tend to lessen the remittable resources. Impose heavy duties, or a prohibition on certain articles imported or exported and the balance of trade is immediately affected. The relative value of Imports and Exports is perhaps altered from 1: 3 to 2: 1 or to 1: 6: or, the proportions remaining the same, the *amount* of their difference is increased or diminished by the extension or contraction of the trade. The stream of Bullion is immediately checked and returns from the East to the West, abandoning a course it has flowed in for ages.

The removal of restrictions has the same effect as their creation. Nor is it necessary that the change occur in the Country where the effect is most sensible: their removal or creation elsewhere may produce a complete commercial revolution in places subject to one unvaried system of restriction or freedom. Our corn laws and the free trade of India have within a few [illegible] severely operated upon the United States and England.

A restriction [illegible] tendency as a [illegible]

[illegible] sels it might be [illegible] a single Bag of Cot[illegible] vided under a mon[illegible] quate to its conveya[illegible] article in private sh[illegible] advantageous remitta[illegible] 100 Lakhs of Rupees [illegible]

5th. Distance of pla[illegible] two inconveniences of [illegible] nitude.

Improvements in the m[illegible] ance, in roads or in navigation [illegible] by one half or more the delay [illegible] a voyage of 6 or 8 months is per[illegible] 2 or 3: instead of a yearly or half [illegible] early convoy, we send our letters when we please overland or by monthly packets and our goods by the ships of every nation swarming in our ports. The European merchant, who before calculated a loss of interest of 20 or 24 months in comparing a specie remittance to India with his correspondent's Bill of Exchange at the usual term, finds that loss reduced to 12 or 14 months' interest, a difference fully amounting to one penny in the Rupee.

A more important disturber of what many think the natural ratio of Exchange vibration, is the influence of distance upon mercantile speculations. Suppose the Indian Exchanges at a Bullion importation rate with Europe and the remittance demand satisfied without the aid of Cotton: suppose a very abundant crop of that article and at the moment of its collection the news of an American War or of the total failure of the crop in the United States; and that such news arrives by a channel anticipating by two months the consequent extra Shipments of Bullion in England for India. Will not all the Agency houses of the three Presidencies and all the native merchants connected with Europe instantly scramble for the Cotton and pay for it with their own drafts pressed upon the market at a higher and still higher rate, 2s. | 3d. 2s. | 4d. 2s | 6d. 2s. | 8d. so long as there be an apparent profit upon its Shipment for England? The Bullion supplies would arrive too late and might be inadequate to the purchase of an extraordinary crop at unexpected prices, and the distance is too considerable to render it probable that the shippers would patiently wait their returns for any large portion of its value. The effect might be heightened by a simultaneous and extraordinary demand for other staple produce, Pepper, Silk, Indigo, Sugar, Saltpetre, even Rice. Again, speculation, as it generally happens, is carried too far: the home markets are supplied, and produce bought at the highest price and paid for by Bills at 2s. | 8d. is sacrificed at one third of its cost, while the Exchange is supported abroad and the ill fated merchant plunged deeper and deeper into ruin, because he has the misfortune to be distant 15000 miles from his market.

6th. The uncertainty of peace or war is a kind of risk for which we make allowance in our calculations as for the chances of a sea voyage. Vain precaution! Not only are the charges of commerce affected thereby; the value of all commodities is suddenly changed, some rising and others falling in so extraordinary a degree as to create new branches of trade and totally to extinguish others which have long flourished in seeming security.

7th. Government Loans, in the present age the usual consequence of war, cause an artificial employment for capital and raise or unnaturally support the existing rate of interest. Capital is thus attracted to, or retained in a country whence it would have migrated. The relative security of the British funds brought over several millions of foreign capital during last war and now we see that of England eagerly tendered to every Government that will condescend to borrow. The Indian loans had the effect of *stopping*, not of *attracting* capital: the savings of the two services and the profits of the European mercantile class were in great measure invested in them: but very little if any capital was transferred from other countries to India for permanent investment. That resource failing, the remittable demand for England has been greatly augmented, perhaps doubled in the case of European surplus income.

We are obliged to defer the conclusion of this letter until next week.

ED.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 3d October 1823.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

LIEUTENANT A Riddell, 1st Battalion of Grenadier Regiment, is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years on his private affairs agreeably to the Regulations

In consequence of the death of Su[illegible] and in conformity to the or[illegible] Court of Directors [illegible]

[redacted] from the Hon'ble [illegible] Military Department.

[illegible]acIntire of your Esta[illegible]ermission to remain in [illegible] of the first Company's [illegible]24.

[illegible] Donald Stewart M. D [illegible]dency for the purpose o[illegible] and we direct that he suc[illegible]rgeon upon your Establish[illegible] settled at a future time.

[illegible]om the Hon'ble the Court of [illegible]ilitary Department, dated 13th [illegible]

[illegible]We have permitted the undermen[illegible]tio[illegible]ons to proceed to your Presidency fo[illegible] the pu[illegible]se of practising as Surgeons, and we direct that they succeed as Assistant Surgeons upon your Establishment; their rank will be settled at a future time, viz.

Martin Thomas Kaye, M. D. and
Mr. Thomas Robson.

Extract of a letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors in the Military Department, dated 21st May 1823

Para. 5—We have permitted Captain Thomas Roe of your Establishment to return to his duty

6th—Captain Stephen Whitehill of your Establishment has received our permission to remain in this Country until July next

7th—We have permitted Richard Frith M. D. to proceed to your Presidency for the purpose of practising as a Surgeon, and we direct that he succeed as an Assistant Surgeon upon your Establishment; his rank will be settled at a future time.

Bombay Castle, 4th October 1823.

The Governor in Council confirms a District Order dated Malligaum, 1st April last, issued by Capt. Tweedy, then in command of the Province of Candeish, directing Lieut Browne, Interprete to the 1st | 4th Regiment, to officiate as Interpreter to the 1st battalion 10th Regiment in the absence of Lieut. Hancock Interpreter to that Battalion, on duty at the Presidency.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to republish the following General Order by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council

Fort William, 8th August 1823.

The following appointment made by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is published in General Orders.

Major F. F. Staunton of the Bombay Establishment, to be an Honorary Aid-de-Camp to his Lordship.

(Signed) W. CASEMENT,
Lieutenant Colonel.

Sec. to Govt Military Department

Bombay Castle, 6th October 1823.

Lieutenant Slight, Executive Engineer to the Baroda Subsidiary Force, being employed on Survey duties in Kattywar; the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut Waddington, Executive Engineer at Baroda until further orders.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Secretary

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

Revenue,

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

6th OCTOBER, 1823.

Mr. Walter Elliott of the Madras Civil Service, to be second Assistant to the Principal Collector in the Southern Marhatta Country.

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY,

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11TH, 1823.

None of the expected Ships from England have yet made their appearance, and as the steady Westerly winds must now have ceased, no calculation can be made of the length of their passage on this side of Madagascar. We do not despair, however, of announcing the arrival of more than one of them in our next paper.

RECORDER'S COURT.

The attention of the Court, on Tuesday last, was entirely occupied with the discussion and disposal of certain matters of internal economy, which, although affecting more immediately the interests of the Gentlemen practising in the Court, yet appeared to be so warmly entered into by the public at large, that the Court was crowded to excess during the whole of the day.

The first case arose out of a correspondence which we believe to have taken place two or three weeks ago, between the Solicitor and the Barristers, three in number, engaged in the case of Kinnersley v's. Prendergast, relating to the Counsel's *refreshing* fees, which had ended in the Solicitor appealing to the Court, and Tuesday was fixed on to dispose of the question. Affidavits on both sides were read, and a warm discussion ensued, at the termination of which his Lordship stated that he did not consider an Advocate at liberty to refuse a brief on account of the amount of the fee that might be marked on it; that the amount of fees to Council, beyond certain *minima* sanctioned by usage in England, must always be left to the discretion of the Attorney, who is supposed to be the only person capable of judging both of the intricacy or importance [illegible] & of the client's circumstances: [illegible]uture occasion where a [illegible] on the sub-

should be made to the Master,—subject, of course, to an appeal to the Court.

This matter being disposed of, his Lordship proceeded to give the decision of the Court on a Memorial, which, it appears, had been presented to him some time ago, signed by all the Gentlemen of the Bar now in Bombay. In this memorial, as far as we could collect from the extracts read in Court, they complained of the practice which at present obtains in the Small Cause & Petition Courts, by which their interests are deeply affected, inasmuch as Attornies are there allowed to plead as Barristers, and added that the constitution of these Courts is not only objectionable, but unwarranted by the charter upon which the Recorder's Court was first established. His Lordship explained certain errors into which the Gentlemen of the Bar had fallen respecting these Courts, animadverted severely on certain passages in the memorial, declared it to be a production of a highly libellous nature, and calculated only to bring the authority of the Court into disrespect. After hearing an explanation from each of the Gentlemen who had signed the memorial, he passed the sentence of the Court to the following effect—

"The Court after duly considering the memorial, have unanimously determined that all the Gentlemen who have signed it shall be suspended or rendered incapable of practising as Barristers in this Court for the space of six months, and that during that time the Attornies be permitted to practise as Barristers in the Court."

The 4th Sessions of Oyer and Terminer &c. commence this day and we are glad to state that, although the cases are rather numerous than otherwise, there is only one, a murder committed at Poonah, which is of an aggravated nature.

We are sorry to learn that the Matilda, Captain Marchant, from Calcutta bound to Quilimani on the African Coast, was totally lost on an unknown shoal near Mozambique, on the 20th February last.—The Crew, seeing no possibility of getting the Ship off, abandoned her and took to the Boats, with such provisions as could be carried. After suffering great hardships and losing two of their Boats, one of which was upset soon after leaving the wreck, & the other through the obstinacy of her crew who persisted in landing on the nearest shore, the Commander & officers who were with the remainder of the Crew in the Long Boat reached Sanguin on the 25th February. Here they were plundered of nearly all their clothes by the native Chiefs, & but for the protection of a Banian would most probably have been murdered. On the 4th of March, they were allowed to depart for Mozambique, where they learnt that the whole of the crew of the boat that had been run on shore excepting one man, had been murdered by the Natives. The Commander, & Supercargo (Mr. Lackerstein) died at Mozambique, the former on the 6th, and the latter on the 19th April. Mr. Grierson the chief mate found his way to Madagascar and from thence to Surat in the Grab Buckree, where he arrived on the 2d instant. He has since reached Bombay, and from him we have received this brief account of the loss of the Matilda.

Private letters received in Bombay mention that the Triumph, Capt. Crosley, arrived at St. Helena on the 6th July, and sailed again on the 8th, two days afterwards. The passengers were all well, and the passage, so far, had been very favourable.

We are authorized to state that as soon as the horrid circumstances attending the Suttee at Poonah (detailed in our last number) reached the ears of the Magistrate, all the persons concerned in the same were taken into custody, so that their conduct might be judicially enquired into. Our Correspondent who related the story appears to have been unacquanted with this essential part.

EXCHANGE.

On London.....6 mo's..sight.....1 | 9 1 per Rupee...
Calcutta, 80 days ..... 105 B'y Rs. per 100 Sicca
Madras,.....do.....99 B'y Rs. per 100 Madras

COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remittable, 140 B'y Rs. per 100 Siccas, Nominal,
Unremittable, 121 B'y Rs. do. do.
Spanish Dollars.....per 100—2 18 s.

Arrivals.—Lieut Parr, 4th Regiment.
Lieut. & Adj. Blachford, Horse Artillery.
Lieut. & Adjt. H. Corselliis, 2d | 9th Regiment.
Lieut. M. G. Declnzeau, Artillery.
Lieut J Hall, Pioneers,
Capt. Geo Moore, Pay Master Surat Division of the Army.
Lieut. & 'Adj. E. McCarthy, 47th Regiment.
Major J Preston, Pay Master N. D. G.
Lieut. W. M. Fitzmaurice 4th Light Dragoons.
Departures.—Asst. Surgeon John Colvin.
Lieut. W. H. Waterfield, 7th Regiment.
Ensign F. Durack, 12th Regiment.
Lieut. T. Mylne, 1st Light Cavalry.
Lieut. T. D. Morris, 1st | 12th Regiment.
Captain J. Innerarity, 1st | 7th Regiment.
Ensign Dickson 1st | 7th Regiment.
[illegible] Poole, 2d | 5th Regiment.

Register of the Pluviometer at Bombay in September 1823.

	ESPLANADE. Rain. In. Dec.	COLABA. Rain. In. Dec.	MATOONGHA. Rain In Dec.
Sept. 1	 04	 31	..... —
2	.... —	..... —	 20
3	 08	..... —	..... —
4	..... —	..... —	 02
5	 45	 07	 20
6	 19	 30	..... —
7	 24	 22	 17
8	 41	 65	 18
9	 10	 04	 15
10	 45	 17	 08
11	 15	..... —	 30
12	 17	 12	 06
13	 30	 40	 17
14	..... —	 02	 20
15	 17	.....	..... —
16	 03	..... —	..... —
17	 21	 33	 21
18	 02	..... —	 10
19	 30	 17	 22
20	 16	..... —	 06
21	 66	 51	 70
22	 09	 11	 06
23	..... —	..... —	..... —
24	..... —	 05	..... —
25	 03	 04	..... —
26	..... —	..... —	..... —
27	..... —	..... —	..... —
28	..... —	..... —	..... —
29	..... —	..... —	..... —
30	..... —	..... —	..... —
Total.....	4 | 28	3 | 51	3 | 08
Total in June	21—76	22—35	23—43
Do. .....July	15—96	14—15	13—13
Do. .....Aug.	19—70	19—51	25—52
Do. .....Sept.	4—28	3—51	3—08
Present Total	61—70	59—52	65—16

Nautical & Chronicle

AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.—October 5th Brig Prime, Syrang Munjee, from Lambo, on Coast of Africa, 9th August.

9th Ship Fattay Mumbarnck, Nacquda Abdulla, from Muscat 25th September 1823

Do. Ship L. Constance, Captain A. Regnaud, from Mauritius, 9th September, 1823.

Passengers per La Constance.

Mrs. Bathfield, Miss Amelia Bathfield, Charles Law Esq., Mr. Moore,

Departures.—October 3d Brig Dadaloy, Captain P. Thessele, to Penang.

6th Ship Glorioso, Capt. John Paterson, to Calcutta

7th H. C. Cruizer Ternate, Captain Charles Sealy, to Persian Gulph.

Passengers by the Glorioso

Mrs. Bruce, and Family, T. F. Ranken, Esq. Doctor John Colvin, and L. Dent Esq.

MADRAS.

Arrivals.—September 21st, Ship James Scott, Capt F McKenzie, from Calcutta 9th, and Vizagapatam 16th September.

Do. Ship Indian Oak, Captain John Reid, from Penang 22d August, and Booring 1st September.

22d, Ship Grenada, Capt. Alexander Anderson, from London 27th April, and Teneriffe 27th May.

24th, Ship Lancaster Captain John Davies, from Liverpool 12th June.

25th, H. C. Ship Marquis of Wellington, Capt. John Blanshard, from London 29th May, and Cape of Good Hope 18th August.

Departures.—September 21st, Ship Fulck, Naccodah Shaik Cullaun Ben Syed, for Rangoon.

24th, H. C. Ship Princess Charlotte of Wales, Capt. C. B. Gibble for Calcutta.

Do. Brig Guide, Captain William Holloway, for the West Coast of Sumatra.

25th. French Ship Angelica, Captain Fondamier, for Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

Arrivals.—September 15th The H. C. E. Ship Fame, Capt. C. Young, from England direct 27th May.

Maria, Capt. R. K. Reynolds, from the Cape of Good Hope 15th July, and Point de Galle 4th Sept.

Hero of Malown, J. Neish, from Batavia 4th July and Bencoolen 7th August

Asia Felix, G. Jellicoe, from Bombay 27th ditto.

Sept. 16th Ship Mary Ann, Capt. Wm. Wise, from Penang 31st July, and Madras 6th Sept.

Frances Warden, Wm Webster, from Rangoon 20th August.

Ameer Bux, Nacoda, from Ceylon 6th and Nagapatam 10th September.

Sept. 17th The English Ship Maitland, Capt. W. Kinsey from Madras 9th Sept.

Edward Strettell, B. Allport, from Madras 2d Sept.

Brig Caroline J. Pearson, from Penang, 14th August.

Sept. 18th Bark Dolphin Capt. G. East, from Bencoolen 6th July, Padang, Madras, and Coringa, 11th September.

Ship Hydroos, Syed Meer Ally Beg, from Mocha 16th August, and Allepee, 6th Sept.

Departures.—The English Ship Ann and Amelia Capt. Joseph Short, for London, via Madras.

BOMBAY.

Births.—On the 26th September, at Colabah, of a Son, the Lady of the Revd. Joseph Laurie, Junior Minister of the Scotch Church Bombay.

On the 5th Instant at Byculla, the Lady of Captain Manson, of the Regiment of Artillery of a son.

Tuesday the 7th Instant, the Lady of Dr. Keys of a Son.

At Poonah on the 7th Instant, the Lady of Lieut. Col. Mayne of a Daughter.

Deaths.—At Bushire on the 2d of August last, Capt. Frederick Soilleux of the 1st Regiment of Bombay Light Cavalry, an Officer whose disposition and manners obtained him the respect and esteem of all who knew him, and whose conspicuous Gallantry and Zeal for the Service has sufficiently manifested the severe loss, which has been sustained in the death of this valuable Officer.

On Saturday last, the 4th Instant, Ensign R. J. McNab, of the Bombay European Regiment, aged 19 years.

MADRAS.

Marriages.—At Point de Galle, Ceylon, on the 3d September, by the Revd. Mr. Garston, Colonial Chaplain, Richard Brock, Esq. to Miss Anna Cecilia Rabinel, youngest Daughter of the late John David Rabinel, Esq. Judge in the Honorable Company's Service, at Malacca.

At Wallajahbad, on the 22d Sept. by the Revd. Thos. Lewis, M. A., Malcolm McNeill, Esq Lieutenant and Adjutant of the 6th Regiment Light Cavalry, to Emily, second Daughter of Major Bennett, of the 69th Regt.

Births.—At Arcot, on the 15th Sept. the Lady of Lieutenant Naylor, 69th Regt. Aid-de-Camp to General Sewell, of a Son, who expired the following day

At Trichinopoly, on the 18th Sept. the Lady of H. Prichard Esq. of a Son.

At Saint Thomas's Mount, on the 19th Sept. the Lady of Capt. Abdy, Commissary of Stores at that Station of a Son.

Death.—At Negapatam, on the morning of the 18th Sept. Major J. D. Crompton, of the 4th N. V. Bat. after a long and lingering illness.

CALCUTTA.

Marriages.—At Saint John's Cathedral, on the Morning of Saturday the 13th Instant, by the Revd. Daniel Corrie, L. L. B. Senior Chaplain of the Presidency, Mr. Robert Martindell to Miss Maria Duncan Eaton, late of Miss Thornton's Seminary.

This Morning, at 8, at the Cathedral Church of St. John, by the Reverend Daniel Corrie, Senior Presidency Chaplain, Thomas Robinson Wiltshire, Esq. to Miss Elvina eldest Daughter of the late Capt. J. W. Palmer of the Bengal Military Establishment.

Births.—At Fultah Ghaut, on the 10th August, the Lady of S. S. Frost. Esq of a Son and Heir.

At Cawnpore, on the 30th August, the Lady of Capt. Geo. Mathers, His Majesty's 59th Regt. of a Daughter.

At Goomalty, near Malda, on the 4th Sept. the Lady of John Andrews, Esq of a Daughter.

At Malda, on the 8th Sept. the Lady of J. W. Batemon, Esq of Jungypore, of a Son.

At Dum-Dum, on the 13th Sept. the Lady of Capt. P. G. Mathison, of Artillery, and Commissary of Ordnance, of a Daughter.

Deaths.—On the 13th Sept. the Lady of G. Gogerly, Esq. aged 25th years.

On the 15th Sept. Tredway Clarke, Esq. of the Civil Service, aged 25 years.

MADRAS INTELLIGENCE

MADRAS,—September 26, 1823.

Rate of Exchanges and Price of Company's Paper.

On England—at 6 month's sight 1s. 8d per Madras Rupee
On Bengal—at 30 day's sight 95 to 98 Sicca Rupees per 100 Madras Rupees.
Company's Paper—Remittable 33 to 33½ per cent. pm.
Unremitable nominal 12 "

We find that letters have been received from the Ship David Scott, dated Simon's Bay. She arrived there on the 21st of June—all well. The David Scott continued her homeward voyage on the 29th of the same month.

H. M. Ship Madagascar is reported to have suffered severely from bad weather, and to have arrived at the Cape in "a shattered condition."

We have to announce the arrival this morning of the Ship Duke of Lancaster from Liverpool after a remarkably expeditious passage—She left that Port on the 12th of June.

Passengers—Capt. Rochford, H. M. 14th Regiment, Mr. Martin, Mrs. Martin and 5 children, and Mr. Christian.

Mad. Cour. 24, Sept.

We have very great pleasure in announcing the safe arrival of the Honorable Company's Ship Marquis of Wellington, Captain Blanshard, as more than ordinary anxiety has been entertained respecting her. She anchored in the Roads early yesterday morning having left the Cape on the 18th August.

The homeward bound Ship Marquess of Hastings arrived at Port Louis on the 12th of August all well, and sailed again on the 15th.

Mad. Cour. 26, Sept.

The Ship Grenada, Captain Alexander Anderson, anchored in the Roads at gun fire on Monday morning—having left Gravesend on the 27th April and Teneriffe on the 27th May.—The day previous to the departure of the Grenada, a Spanish Vessel from the Havannah, laden with Sugar and Coffee was captured by a French Privateer—the Commander of which landed the Spanish Crew at Teneriffe and dispatched his Prize to France.

The homeward-bound Ship Kains, Captain H. M. Cunningham, sailed for England this day.

The H. C. Ship Princess Charlotte of Wales, Captain Gribble, and the Brig Guide, Captain Halloway, left the Roads on Wednesday morning, the former for Calcutta and the latter for the West Coast.

PENANG INTELLIGENCE.

On Sunday Morning the H. C. Ship *Charles Grant*, left the harbour in prosecution of her voyage to China.

The same Evening came into the harbour the Ship *Mermaid* Captain C. A. Harris, from Bombay the 6th Instant.

The H. C. Ship Kellie Castle E. L. Adams, Esq. Capt. from Madras the 19th Inst. came to an anchor on the following day.

August 2.—By the vessels from the Eastward we have heard that Sir Stamford Raffles, had left Singapore on board the *Hero of Malown*, and that on his way to Bencoolen he had touched at Batavia where *Lady Raffles* only had landed.

Colonel Farquhar, remains at Singapore until the month of October, and Captain Mackenzie, of the Fort Marlbro' Civil Service, had arrived thence from Bencoolen.

Three Free Traders were receiving Cargo at Singapore for England; the *Lonach* nearly ready to sail, the *Amity* and the *George*.

The Dutch Admiral Melville and another Commissioner had arrived at Malacca on H. M. Frigate *Eurydice*, for the purpose of carrying into

(Continued in the Supplement.)

[redacted] SHREECRUSTNA JAGONNATHJEE Prabhoo, No. 1, Church Gate Street.

[illegible]ND ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

[illegible] to give Notice thereof to the Proprietors, who will pay due attention to their Orders.

[illegible]day of publication, are requested to give orders to that effect.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1823.

(Continued from the last Page.)

effect a considerable reduction of the public Establishment as well as various arrangements calculated to invite and encourage Commerce at the Settlement, among other plans we understand it Is purposed to constitute Malacca a Depot for Tin from Banca.

We regret to learn that Mr. W. M. Wilson, formerly of the House of Messrs. Carnegy and Co. of this Island, died at Batavia on 29th of April.

AUGUST 6.—Late on Friday Evening last came into the harbour the H. C. Ship *General Kyd*, Alexander Nairne, Esq. Captain, from Calcutta the 21st Ultimo.

On Monday Evening came to an anchor the Ship *Hashmy*, Capt. J. Denham from Calcutta the 20th Ultimo.

The H. C. Ships *Royal George* and *Farquharson*, and the Ship *Mermaid*, left the harbour in prosecution of their voyage to China, the former on the 2nd and the two latter on the 3rd instant.

CALCUTTA INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA BAZAR RATES, SEPTEMBER 18, 1823

		BUY	SELL
Remittable Loans,.....Rs.		34 0	33 0
Unremittable ditto at 5 per cent.....		11 0	10 4
Bills of Exchange on the Court of Directors, for 18 Months, dated 30th of April 1822.....		34 0	33 0
Bank Shares,.....	6,100	0	5,900 0
Spanish Dollars, per 100.....	208	0	207 8
Notes on Good Houses, for 6 Months, bearing Interest, ...	at 3½ per cent		
Government Bills, Discounted.....	at 2½ per cent		
Loans on Deposit of Company's Paper, for 1 to 3 months,.....	at 2½ per cent		

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Fort William; September 11, 1823.

Mr Edward Hale, to be Private Secretary to the Governor General.

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, on the River, 27*th Aug.* 1823.

GENERAL ORDERS.

At a General Court Martial assembled at Ghazeepore, on Monday the 14th of July, 1823, Lieutenant Shipp of His Majesty's 87th Regiment, was arraigned upon the undermentioned Charges.

"For unofficerlike and ungentlemanlike conduct in having, in a letter to the late Lieutenant-Colonel Miller Commanding His Majesty's 87th Regiment, under date Ghazeepore, 14th January, 1823, and subsequently in a representation drawn up by him (Lieutenant Shipp) dated Ghazeepore, 18th March, 1823, and addressed to His Excellency the Commander in Chief, preferred various gross and unfounded charges against Major Browne, His Majesty's 87th Regiment, his superior Officer, more particularly in the following instances, viz. In stating in his letter to the late Lieutenant-Colonel Miller, "I further conceived myself most shame-"fully and unjustly persecuted by Major Browne, "he having some time in 1821, in an unauthorized meet-"ing of the Officers of the Regiment, endeavoured to "prove, that I had literally swindled him out of the "price of a Horse, Rupees 1,200;" and in the paper addressed to His Excellency the Commander in Chief as follows: "what has been Major Browne's motive "for continued and unprovoked persecution, since this unfortunate racing transaction, I can-"not imagine; for his behaviour before that period "was that of the most marked kindness. From the be-"ginning of this transaction to the present period, nothing but my utter ruin could have been contemplated."

2d. "For insubordinate and unofficerlike conduct in arraigning the conduct of His Commanding Officer in a letter addressed to the late Lieutenant-Colonel Miller, Commanding 87th Regiment, under date Ghazeepore, 14th January, 1823, in having stated as follows: "so far from receiving this protection and favor, you as my Commanding Officer have received the abovementioned Papers, and have allowed letters to my prejudice to be read to you by Major Browne, without being acquainted with any of the previous transactions of either cases, and formed your opinion of my conduct from these papers and letters, and did not give me an opportunity of confuting them by informing me what had taken place:" such conduct or any part thereof, being in breach of the Articles of War.

(Signed) M. SHAWE,
Lieut.-Col. Comg. 87th Regt.

GHAZEEPORE,
6*th July*, 1823

Upon which Charges the Court came to the following decision:—

Finding.—The Court having maturely weighed and considered the evidence for and against the Prisoner, together with what he has urged in his Defence, is of opinion, that he is Guilty of both the Charges preferred against him which being in breach of the Articles of War, it does sentence him, Lieutenant John Shipp, His Majesty's 87th Regiment, to be discharged His Majesty's Service.

Sentence

Approved and Confirmed,
(Signed) EDWARD PAGET,
General, Commander in Chief.

The Court having performed a painful but imperative duty in finding the Prisoner Guilty, beg respectfully, tho' earnestly, to recommend him to the clemency of His Excellency the Commander in Chief. In presuming to express a wish that mercy may be extended to the present case, the Court are impressed with a hope, that the gallantry so frequently displayed by the Prisoner, the numerous wounds he has received and the high and apparently merited Character which he has hitherto borne, will appear to His Excellency sufficient grounds for the Court's thus warmly interesting themselves in the Prisoner's fate, and urging with anxious solicitude the present recommendation.

Before closing their Proceedings, the Court deem it a justice due to Lieutenant Colonel Browne, to express their opinion, that his conduct, as far as it has come before them, has been honorable to himself, and indulgent towards the Prisoner.

Remarks by the Commander in Chief.

Lieutenant Shipp has thus, by his persevering resistance to the advice of his late most respected Commanding Officer, of the General of His Division, and of the Commander in Chief, brought upon himself the heavy Penalty of the Forfeiture of his Commision. Although these are circumstances calculated greatly to aggravate the offences of this Officer, still the Commander in Chief is willing to hope, that in yielding, as far as he feels it is consistent with his duty, to the earnest intercession of the Court, he runs no risk of shaking the foundations of discipline and subordination. The Sentence of the Court is accordingly remitted; but as under all the circumstances of the case, the Commander in Chief deems it quite impossible that Lieutenant Shipp should continue to do duty with the 87th Regiment; he grants him Leave of Absence from it, and shall recommend that he be removed to the Half-pay List.

The foregoing Orders to be entered in the General Order Book, and read at the head of every Regiment in His Majesty's Service in India.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A. G.*

We were very sorry to learn that Capt. Cocke, A. D. C. to the Right Honorable the Governor General, met with an accident a few days ago, which was attended with very serious consequences. Capt. Cooke was taking a ride on Monday Morning last, about six o'clock, when his Horse threw him which caused a concussion of the brain. He was taken to the Governor General's House at Barrackpore in a state of insensibility, and his life was considered in danger. We have much pleasure in stating that Capt. Cooke was yesterday pronounced out of danger and fast recovering.

[*Beng. Hurk. September* 18*th*, 1823.

Monday's Shipping Report announced the arrival of the H. C. Ship Fame, from England direct 27th May, having the following passengers: Mr. Robert Fitzgerald, Attorney at Law; Mr Kennel Morrison, and Master William Cole for Bencoolon.

This day's Report announced the arrival of the Ship Hydroos, Syed Meer Ally Beg, from Moch 16th August, and Allepee 6th September.

[*The Ind. Gaz. September* 18*th*, 1823.

The Brig Hastings, late of Calcutta, was burnt and sunk at Puloo Pesang, near Padang—the wreck lying on the reef.

[*John Bull Sept.* 18*th*, 1823.

SUPREME COURT.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1823.

IN THE MATTER OF SANDFORD ARNOT.

Mr. Arnot was brought up on the writ of *Habeas Corpus* in the custody of a Military Serjeant from the Fort, to the Chambers of the Supreme Court. Colonel Vaughan attended with the Return to the writ, and soon after noon, the Judges entered and took their seats at a small table in the Grand Jury room. A large concourse of people attended, evincing the general interest excited in the important question about to be decided.

The ADVOCATE GENERAL and Mr. MONEY* attended on the part of the Government, and Mr. Turton in behalf of Mr. Arnot: the latter opened the pleadings at about half an hour after noon. We regret that owing to the circumstance of our Reporter having been under the impression that the case would be argued in the small room in which the writ was applied for and, into which he could not then obtain admittance, he was unprovided with the means of taking notes. We shall endeavour, however, to prepare the best Report of this most important and interesting case that we can. In the mean time we must content ourselves with stating what follows:—

Mr. TURTON made a most eloquent and argumentative speech and was opposed by the ADVOCATE GENERAL with his usual ability. Mr. TURTON was then heard in rejoinder; after which their Lordships retired into another room, where they deliberated for a considerable time. At about ½ past 2. they returned into the Grand Jury Room, and Sir FRANCIS MACNAGHTEN delivered his judgement, in one of the most manly, feeling, eloquent and constitutional speeches, that was perhaps ever pronounced by a British Judge. He intimated that his Colleague in office differed with him in his decided view of the law of the case; but he declared that neither consistently with his interpretation of the law—his feelings as an English Judge—his sense of duty—of the obligation imposed on him by his oath of office—nor with the dictates of his conscience, could he think of remanding Mr. Arnot to that imprisonment, to which he had been illegally subjected. SIR A. BULLER then delivered his sentiments, taking an opposite view of the case; and when he had concluded, SIR FRANCIS MACNAGHTEN ordered Mr. Arnot's immediate release; and he was released accordingly. We shall spare no effort to give a correct account of the arguments advanced in this case so deeply affecting the rights of British subjects in India, by its interpretation of a clause in an Act of the Legislature, to the operation of which they may all, by possibility, become liable.

[*Cal. Jour. Sept.* 20, 1823.

* Mr Money took his seat by Mr. Fergusson, but did not address the Judges.

ENGLISH NEWS.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

FRIDAY, 16TH MAY,

Sinecure Places.—The Earl of Grosvenor called the attention of the House to sinecure places, and places granted in reversion in the West Indies, on which he said he would submit a motion to the House.—The Earl of Liverpool observed, that there were no offices in the West Indies to which duties were not attached. Several which had been sinecures were abolished; because the parties who had employed others to execute the duties of them were now obliged either to go to the West Indies and perform the duties themselves, or resign the offices.—Lord King observed that great abuses existed in respect to the 4½ per cent. fund.—Lord Liverpool replied that no pensions had been granted out of that fund for a long time.—Lord Grosvenor then moved an Address to his Majesty requesting his Majesty to give directions that there be laid before the House an account of all offices in the West Indies, granted in reversion since the year 1820.—Ordered.

The House then divided upon the third reading of the Irish Militia Bill—Contents, 18—Non-Contents, 9. The Bill was then passed, and the House adjourned.

Thursday, May 22.

AUSTRIA AND SWITZERLAND.

The Marquis of LANSDOWN said, that seeing the noble Earl at the head of his Majesty's Government in his place, he would beg leave to ask him whether any communication had been made to him of any treaty, convention or stipulation for the military occupation of Switzerland by the Austrian army. He (the Marquis of Lansdown) was not enabled to state that such an arrangement had been concluded, but it was reported throughout the country that such was the case, and even that the treaty was signed in March last. It could not escape their lordships, that this was a question of the highest importance to the affairs of Europe, and one on which it was particularly necessary the House should be informed.

The Earl of LIVERPOOL said, that he had never even heard of the report to which the noble Lord alluded, till within the last half hour from the noble Lord himself: after that, it was hardly necessary for him to say, that he had no knowledge, either personal or official, of any treaty, convention, or stipulation, of the nature stated by the noble Lord.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, MAY 12.

Beer Duty.—Mr. Dennison presented a petition from a respectable body of brewers of ale and table beer in the County which he had the honour to represent, against the Beer Bill. The Hon. Member stated, that by the old law the Excise duty paid by the brewers was 2*s.* per barrel—that from each barrel of malt they were allowed to brew six barrels of small beer, and had 18*s*, a barrel for it. By the Bill in progress through the House, the Excise duty was to be 5*s* per barrel, and the brewers were to be allowed to draw five barrels, for which they were to get 27*s*, per barrel. By the new Bill petitioners said that they would be obliged to raise new buildings 200 yards from their present concerns. These were only a few of the hardships of those persons who had expended a large capital in their present establishment: and if the Chancellor of the Exchequer was to try an experiment, as the Right Hon. Gentleman professed this Bill to be, he ought not to subject the petitioners to it. They prayed to be heard by Counsel before a Committee of that House. Under the old law they were subject to a fine of £200 for mixing their beer, besides that they would submit to any penalty, even to transportation. The petitioners recommended to the Chancellor of the Exchequer to take off the duty on beer altogether, and put it on the malt. (Hear, hear.) By the present system, the poor paid while the rich were exempt. By putting the old tax on malt, the burden would be equalled on all the consumers, and the expence of collecting would be saved to the country.—Mr. Ricardo, Mr. G. Bennett, Mr. Monck, Captain Maberley, and Mr. F. Palmer, supported the petition.—Mr. Brougham complained that the duty, as it now stood, taxed the poor man with 20*s*, a quarter, and the rich man with only 20*s*. a qr.—The petition was laid on the table.

Irish Insurrection Act.—Mr. Goulburn spoke to the necessity of extending the provisions of this Act. Parliament, he said, was bound to give the Irish Government efficient means of repressing present dangers; and it would be afterwards for the wise and good to look more deeply into the question, and give the result of their inquiry and exertions to the country. The Hon. Member moved for leave to bring in the Irish Insurrection Act, to be continued for a time to be limited. Lord Althorpe proposed two resolutions as an amendment, the substance of which was, to express an opinion that as measures of coercion had failed hitherto of success, a conciliatory course of conduct should now be tried, and that the House would pledge themselves to give to such measures all the countenance and sanction in their power.—Mr. J. Smith and Mr. Robertson supported the amendment.—Sir N. Colthurst spoke to the necessity of coercive measures. Such was the state of terror produced by the armed factions in Ireland, that 181 persons were discharged at the last Assizes, because witneses were prevented from attending to give their testimony.—Lord A. Hamilton thought that as measures of harshness had been resorted to so often without effect, the House should now be disposed to investigate the cause of the unfortunate state of that country, and avoid, if possible, the beaten track of severity.—Mr. Plunkett wished of all things that the House should come to an unanimous vote in favour of the present motion, in order that every deluded wretch in Ireland might see that there was but one opinion entertained of the urgent necessity of putting down insurrection.—Sir J. Newport was not disposed to withhold from Government the powers they asked, but he wished to have them coupled with measures of conciliation.—Lord Ennismore recommended an increase of the military power: the people were ripe for rebellion, and the House should resort to some speedy and energetic measures to repress them.—Lord Milton deprecatd all measures of coercion.—Mr Peel would not approve of the giving to the Lord Lieutenant an extension of power to enforce martial law. In the present state of Ireland, no Hon. Member could doubt the necessity of continuing the Insurrection Act. It was contended that force and coercion were on every occasion resorted to for Ireland, and no measures of amelioration were ever adopted. But he asked the House if they were not employed in suggesting and passing Acts of amelioration for the last ten years?—Mr Rice, Mr P. Moore and Mr Bedheer, supported the amendment—Mr V. Fitzgerald, Sir F. Blake, and Col. Bagwell, supported the original motion.—The House divided—For the original motion, 162; for the amendment, 82—Majority for the original motion, 80—Adjourned at a quarter before three o'clock.

TUESDAY—The Speaker took the Chair at 4 o'clock, but there were not sufficient Members present to make a House.—Adj.

WEDNESDAY—Sir J. Sebright presented a petition from Ware, in Hertfordshire, against the duties on coals.—A number of petitions were presented against the Slave Trade; among them were petitions from Colchester, Coggleshall, and Faversham.

Wool.—Sir J. Serright presented a petition from the Right Hon. Sir John Sinclair, praying that the duty on foreign wool might not be taken off. The Hon. Member stated that the Right Hon. Baronet had, as a proof of the improvement of our own wool, expressed a wish to send us a piece of the cloth manufactured from his own wool He (Sir J. Sebright) suggested the propriety of sending him a coat of that cloth (a laugh), and the consequence was, that he was enabled to appear thus advantageously on the present occasion. (A loud laugh.) [The Hon. Baronet was dressed in a new blue coat.] From the costume in which he appeared, Hon. Members could form their own opinions; and, to give the fullest opportunity, so soon as the petition was laid on the table, he should wait in the lobby to wait a closer inspection. (Continued laghing and cheers)—The petition was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Mr M'Adam.—Sir T. Baring presented a petition from Thomas M'Adam, praying for remuneration for his service in making and improving the public roads. The Hon. Baronet spoke of the advantages which a commercial country like England derived from facility of communication, and the ready conveyance of property from one place to another.—Mr Peell thought the remuneration should be local, and not come from the public. Unless the petitioner made out a very strong case indeed, he should not consider him entitled to relief.—Several Members bore testimony to the merits of the petitioner, when the petition was laid on the table.

Lord A. Hamilton rose to allude to a circumstance which occurred last night—he meant the absence of a sufficient number of Members to constitute a House. He did not complain that there was no House, but that any agent or instrument should prevent a House being formed. His motion respecting the Country representation of Scotland, which stood for last night. he had, to accommodate the Right Hon. Secretary for Foreign Affairs, who was suffering from ill health, postponed from an early period of the Session. He knew, nevertheless, that an agent had last night interfered, who would not have done so without authority. He (Lord Arch. Hamilton) entered the House about half past three o'clock, when the Gentleman in question not only retired himself, but used his influence to prevent Members from coming in, and forming a House.—A short discussion arose on this circumstance, when the subject dropped

On the motion of Mr G. Bennet, a Committee was appointed to enquire into the state of the Penitentrary at Millbank.

Beer Tax —Mr. Hume gave notice that on Wednesday. the 28th of May, he would move to refor to the consideration of a Committee the laws respecting beer and malt, in order to ascertain whether the present duty on beer might not be advantageously transferred to malt.

Sheriff of Dublin.—The examination of witnesses was resumed. Mr. Lewis, an attorney, Mr Graves, a magistrate, and several others, deposed to the treatment they received from the Grand Jury; but nothing material was elicited.

Newfoundland.—Mr. Hume made his promised motion on the state of the colony of Newfoundland. He was sure that the House could not be aware of the importance of Newfoundland: its extent was equal to that of Ireland—its population amounted to 80,000 or 100,000 persons: it was therefore a gross anomaly to leave it in its present situation. After detailing the manner in which the concerns of the colony were conducted, and pointing out the necessity of reform, he moved that a Select Committee be formed to examine into the state of the Community of Newfoundland, the collection of its revenues, and the administration of justice, who should report upon the same—Mr. Wilmot did not say that a Committee might not be necessary, but he thought that the Hon. Member ought to wait till he had seen the Bill it was his (Mr. Wilmot's) intention to propose.—Mr. M. A. Taylor, Mr. Bright, Sir J. Newport, and Mr. Buttworth, supported the appointment of a Committee.—The House then divided—For the motion, 27; against it, 43—Majority against the appointment of a Committee, 16.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee on the Customs Act, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said, the objects of the measure he intended to propose were to reduce duties, and gave facilities to trade.—Adj.

THURSDAY.—A great number of petitions were presented praying the abolition of slavery; also against the Insolvent Debtors' Act, and the duty on coals.

Mr. A. Baring presented a petition from the agents of the West India Colonies in this country, requesting the House to use great caution in proceeding on the subject which was to form the subject of debate that evening namely, the abolition of the Slave Trade. The agents stated, that their principals were every way disposed to amelorate the condition of the slaves to the utmost extent, but they deprecated any measure that would interfere with existing property.

Sir J. Mackintosh gave notice he should bring forward his motion on the Criminal Laws on Thursday next.

Abolition of Slavery.—Mr. F. Buxton rose, and said, that as it would naturally be asked why he had taken on himself the advocacy of this great cause, when there was an the bench near him a man who had spent his life in vindicating the rights of oppressed humanity; he would answer, that it was by the permission, indeed by the desire of his Hon. Friend (Mr. Wilberforce). that he consented to introduce the subject. The Hon. Gentleman then, applying himself to the question stated that it was not his intention to introduce any question, or to propose any measure, which could by possibility have any injurious effect on the interests of the planters; but it was his duty—the duty of all, to remove from our colonies those oppressive and inhuman practices which entailed misery on man, and reflected disgrace on this country. Slavery was untenable in principle and its continuance was pregnant with dangers, while on the other hand the greatest men of our days, Pitt, Fox, Burke, Windham, Dundas, Romilly, Grenville, had all agreed no dangers could result from the emancipation of these negroes. His object was to ameliorate the condition of the negro, to improve his state, and to give him the protection due to a British subject. (Hear, hear.) He was for giving him the prospect, that if he worked well, he could bury on his own freedom, and for giving him the cheering hope that his children at least would be free. A great change had occurred in the West Indies. The people of those colonies could not fail to see that in a neighbouring island (St. Domingo), men, women, and children, to the amount of 800,000. were in the enjoyment of all the faculties of free people. In Colombia, also, slavery had been completely extinguished; and Mr. Ravenga authorised him to say, that the change wrought by those measures was a perfect docility in the blacks, and a security to the white population. Sir Hudson Lowe also had given the death blow to slavery at St. Helena. What he wanted to do was, to cut off the supply of slavery, to declare that no more negro children shall be made slaves. What right had we to say that a child shall be a slave all his days? By the law of England it is a crime to go to Africa to steal a man, and to make him a slave. Was it no crime to make a slave of a child?. The Hon. Gentleman then read a letter which he had sent to Earl Bathurst, explanatory of his wishes for the improvement of the negroes' condition; and he concluded by an eloquent appeal to the House, declaring "that we owe the taking up of this question to principle of every kind—we owe it to humanity and justice—we owe it to Christianity itself,, at least if there is any truth in the doctrine of "Do unto others as we would they should do unto us"—we owe it to the character which this country has ever maintained in the eyes of Europe; but mainly & chiefly we owe it as an atonement to that Africa which has for ages been so cruelly so wantonly oppressed." Mr. Buxton then moved as a resolution—"That the state of slavery is repugnant to the principles of the British Constitution and of he Christian Religion, and that it ought to be abolished gradually throughout the British Colonies, with as much expedition as may be found consistent with a due regard to the well being of the parties concerned."

Mr. Canning said, he felt it incumbent on him to state the opinions entertained by himself and his colleagues on this important, and he could not help calling fearful question. He then expressed his disapprobation of some part of the Hon. Member's speech, and observed that the latter part of it had little to do with the question. The traffic in slaves had been put an end to and their condition ameliorated; yet the Honourable Gentleman declared that he would deal with the question, not in the spirit of legislation, but of atonement. He (Mr. C.) would say, that it was not fair to call on Senators to act as mere moralists, or Parliament to decide on sentiments and feelings. The Hon. Gentleman's resolution began by stating that a state of slavery was abborrent to the principles of the British Constitution and the spirit of the Christian religion. From this proposition he was obliged to dissent. Far be it from him to say, that a state of slavery was consistent with the principles of our Constitution, still less would he affirm that it was consonant with the spirit of the Christian religion. But he must, nevertheless, say that in his opinion the proposition of the Hon. Member, in the particular sense in which he conveyed it, was practically wrong. He confessed he always deprecated the introduction of the sacred name of the Christian religion into any subject whatever (Hear); rather let its principles controul the consciences and regulate the duties of those who sheltered themselves under the influence of its name. Christianity came into the world amidst the most galling slavery of the Roman empire. He trusted, therefore, that Parliament would rather act on the principles, than act under the name of Christianity. It was not his intention to set his face against the emancipation of the children of slaves; but the Hon. Member would proceed in its accomplishment rashly. He was disposed to go more gradually to work, and he thought it had better be entrusted to the Executive Government. He agreed in some points which that Hon. Gentleman had proposed for ameliorating the condition of slaves (for instance, the abolition of the punishment of women, the Sunday slavemarket, and the dispensing with the working of slaves on Sundays), but not on the whole. As to the ultimate result, he could say no more than that there was, on the part of those connected with the colonies, a disposition to give the subject the most fair, liberal, and candid consideration. Under these circumstances, then, he would put it to the Hon. Member whether it would not be better to accept of the pledge that his Majesty's Government would take the subject into their most serious consideration, rather than trust to the discussion. The Right Hon. Gentleman then moved the following resolution :—

1. That it is expedient to adopt effectual and decisive measures for ameliorating the coudition of the slave population of his Majesty's Colonies.

2. That to the temperate and persevering, but firm enforcement of such measures, the House looked forward for such a progressive improvement in the condition of the slaves, as would prepare them for the enjoyment of all rights and privileges which are open to other classes of his Majesty's subjects.

3. That this House is most anxious to accomplish such measures, at the earliest opportunity, as are compatible with the well being of the slaves themselves, the safety of the Colonies, and a due regard to the rights of those whose properties were implicated.

If these resolutions were agreed to, he meant to propose another, to the effect that they should lie upon the table, and be communicated to certain quarters, which were interested in the question.

Mr Wilberforce, Mr C. R. Ellis, Mr W. Smith, Mr Bright, Sir George Rose, Mr Marryatt, Mr Brougham, Mr Bernal, Mr Baring, and Lord Althorpe, delivered their sentiments on the questions; after which Mr Buxton replied. The Hon. Member, in the course of his observations, said that he understood from the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr Canning) that he did not think the day would ever arrive when the children of slalves would be free —Mr Canning said, that without pledging himself to any distinct opinion on the point, he could not possibly contemplate that a day might not arrive when the progeny of slaves would be free. He abjured the principle of perpetual slavery.—Mr F. Buxton said, that after the explanation which the Right Hon. Gentleman had given, he should withdraw the motion, reserving for himself, however, the right of bringing it forward on a future occasion, in the event of any misunderstanding on the subject between him and the Government.—The motion was accordingly withdrawn.

Friday.—Various Petitions were presented for the consideration of the House.

Mr C. Wynn brought up the Report of the Committee appointed to inquire into the abuses of the Court of Exchequer in Ireland: which, after some discussion, was ordered to be printed.

Irish Tithe Composition Bill.—Mr Goulburn moved that the House go into a Committee on the Irish Tithe Composition Bill. Here a discussion of considerable length ensued, at the conclusion of which the House went into a Committee on the Bill *pro forma*, and the Report was ordered to be brought up on Wednesday, with an understanding that it should be recommitted on that day.

Irish Insurrection Act.—On the motion of Mr. Goulburn the Irish Insurrection Bill was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time on Thursday.

Administration of the Excise Laws in Scotland —Mr. Hume presented a petition from a person named Butchart, a spirit dealer in the town of Dundee. The Hon. Member stated, that the petitioner had memorialized the Treasury, and had ascertained there was no hope that justice would be otherwise done. The cause set forth in the petition, was very important, as it involved the practice of the Excise Courts in Scotland—a practice which ought to be checked as vexatious and expensive to a degree which led to the ruin of many individuals. In the present instance, that practice had been most oppressively exercised. The petitioner differed with the Collector of Excise as to the time of the expiration of his license, namely, whether the license expired in September or January. The Collector insisted that it expired in September, and the Petitioner was certain that it did not expire till January. To decide the matter, the Petitioner requested to be summoned in the inferior Court, and he was so summoned; but when he attended he found the Collector had withdrawn the case from that Court. Two *years* afterwards, he was summoned before the Court of Exchequer in Edinburgh; and finding that the expence would be L50, which he could not command, he was unable to attend, *and was fined* L50. In his case, he had also to complain, that an offer was made to *compromise*, which was much the practice in the Exchequer Court of Edinburgh. A general custom existed there of the law officers bringing persons before the Court by process, who would rather submit to a moderate compromise then go to trial, as the expenses might be double. This was a most hard and oppressive case. It was very extraordinary that his law would permit a practice framed for the ruin of individuals. Under such a practice, a man and his family were beggared, in a case which might be decided in two minutes in the inferior Court. The practice in the customs was different; there a man could not be summoned until the opinion of the Judge Advocate had been obtained; but in the Excise, the Attorney had it in his own power to bring a man into Court for what cause he pleased. He submitted to the House whether a practice so mischievous and oppressive ought to be permitted. If the facts set forth in the Petition were true, he hoped the House would take it into their most serious consideration.

The Lord Advocate said he was not at all acquainted with the facts of the case. He certainly thought it a case of hardship if the Petitioner was tried in Edinburgh, when his case could have been determined in an inferior Court. As to the general practice, it was the same as in England, where many persons when summoned on Excise process felt it necessary to submit to compromise rather that to go to trial.

Mr. H. Drummond stated, that several cases of the same kind had come under his observation. He thanked the Honourable Member for having brought this one before the House. He trusted the law officers of the Crown would on review, feel it right to give redress. The Petition was then read, and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Hume observed, that one mode of checking the practice of which he complained, would be to render the Crown subject to costs.

Commissary Court of Scotland Bill.—The Lord Advocate moved that the House do resolve itself into a Committee on this Bill on Wednesday next.

Lord A. Hamilton objected to the mode in which this, and other Bills of the same nature, had been introduced by the Noble and Learned Lord.

The Lord Advocate said he had endeavoured to make the Bill known to the Noble Lord and the country, & he did not know how he could have acted otherwise than to move for the recommittal of the Bill on Wednesday next. But if it pleased the Noble Lord better, he should postpone it till Friday.

Mr. Hume hoped it would be taken in an early period of the evening, to afford an opportunity of full discussion.

The other Orders of the Day were then disposed of, and the House adjourned at a quarter past 12 o'clock till Weduesday next.

Thursday May 22.

AUSTRIA AND SWITZERLAND.

Mr. Brougham said, that seeing the right hon. Secretary for Foreign Affairs in his place, he wished to ask him a question, founded upon intelligence which had reached him from sources of information which, if not authentic, were at least entitled to great attention. His information related to alleged occurrences respecting Switzerland and was a further apparent developement of the system of he Holy Alliance. Notwithstanding all that the Swis cantons had done to court the favour, and avert the anger of the great Allied Powers, by refusing a domicile within their territory to those political refugees who sought an asylum within them from the persecution of their own governments.—notwithstanding this, these Allies, were said, to be engaged in measures towards Switzerland, which, if all or even any part of them were founded, furnished serious cause of alarm at the present erisis. He wished to ask, if any, and what communication had been made by the Austrian Government to the cantons of Switzerland—having for its object the imposition of material changes in the internal condition of these cantons. One of these changes was said to be the offer of the protectorate of an Austrian Archduke; and, not that Aust[r]ia was willing to extend her care to the Swiss s[tates] politically, but also ecclesiastically—that s[he] wished to assume spiritual, as well as tempo[ral] jurisdiction over them, and to dictate a chang[e] in the ecclesiatical constitution of the cantons, by [e]mancipating the Catholic bishops in these Prote[stant] state. This alteration, if not insisted upon, wa[s] had heard, at least proposed. The of cession Ge[noa] neva to the King of Sardinia was also mentioned as a part of the new propositions. The whole, or a part of these demands had, as he was informed, been communicated to the Frnch Government, & they were asked if they would like to see the influence & power of Austria predominate in Switzerland. The reply of the French Government was, as he understood, that certainly it was against their wishes, their intrest, and their ancient policy, to see such a predominating power established in Switzerland but it was still less their wishes to see such a neighbouring territory situated as it now was—namely, to have Switzerland made the foes of jacobinism. These were the reports which had reached him.

Mr. Canning.—"If the least part of the lesser statement of the hon. & learned Gent. is much too much for him to tell, it may be a satisfaction for him to know, that the least part is much more than his Majesty's Government are informed of."

EAST AND WEST INDIA SUGARS.

Mr. Whitmore brought forward the motion of which he had given notice upon this subject. With a view of simplifying the question, he shoud arrange his observations under three distinct heads: the first relating to the interest of the consumer in England; the second to the interest of India and our trade with that country and the third to the interest of the West India planters. With regard to the first point, he did not think it necessary to enter into any argument to prove that the consumer was entitled to the greatest competition that could be produced in the market. Now, the House was aware that there existed at present an extra duty of ten shillings in one instance, and of five shilling in another, payable on sugar brought from the East, above that which was payable upon sugar brought from the West Indies. It was difficult to calculate what the exact effect of that extra duty was upon the consumer; for the price of sugar was now so low, that it would be unfair to jugde what price it ought to bear, from the price which it now actually bore in the market. But as far as he was able to judge from the date which he had before him, he believed that the restrictions which were placed on East India sugars, and the species of monopoly which was thus given to West India sugars, cost the consumer in ordinary years no less a sum than two millions sterling. He then proceeded to consider the manner in which these duties affected the interests of our empire in India. These were full of injustice to our subjects in Hindostan, and he maintained, that if they were persisted in, they would be productive of consequences which must render our dominion over them extremely insecure. He then entered into a consideration of our trade with India, in order to give the House an opportuuity of takin a fair view of the question. He showed, that from the earliest periods to which it could be traced, down to the day on which it had been rendered open, the trade between Europe and India had always been of the same description. Drugs, spices, and silks, were imported into Europe from India, and bullion was invariably exported in return for them from Europe into India. The opening of the trade with India had, however, created a most extraordinary revolution in that commerce. The consequence had been, that a mart had been discovered for British manufactures, on which nobody could have calculated before it was actually found to exist. The exports of woollen goods from Europe to India amounted in 1815 to 183.430*l*, but in 1822 amounted to 1,421, 649*l*. But what was most extraordinary was the change that had been effected in the cotton trade between India and this country. Formerly we had imported certain cotton goods from India; now we were actually supplying the natives with those articles at a lower price than that for which they could afford to manufacture them. In 1815, the export of cotton goods to the eastward of the Cape of Good Hope amounted to 190, 480*l*, in the year 1822 they had increased to 1.120, 8251. He looked upon this circumstance as quite decisive of the singular revolution which had taken place in the trade with India; and reflecting on the distance at which we were from that country, and the low price at which labour could be obtained in it, he considered the fact of our being enabled to import the raw material into this country, to change it into a manufactured article, to export it back again to India, and then to sell it at a lower price than that at which the natives could afford to sell it in their own markets, to be one of the most extraordinary triumphs of skill and industry that had ever been recorded in the annals of commercial enterprise. But at the time they were extolling their own skill and ingenuity, it was quite requisite to consider the consequences which they might produce in India. They had entirely destroyed manufactures in that country. They had annihilated, at least in the neighbourhood of the Presidencies, the trade which had existed there from the earliest periods. Now there was no part of the world in which our trade could be so much increased as in India. Our commerce with Hindostan was as yet only in its infancy. There was no assignable limit to it, if the House would only permit our merchants to take from India those articles which she was enabled to produce, and would abolish those protecting and discriminating duties against which his motion was principally direct-

[illegible]t great as was the avidity of the natives [illegible]ase English goods, they would be inca[illegible]d from doing so if they were not allowed [illegible]h ir own artic es in exchange for them, [illegible]nsequently our commerce with them would [illegible]nly not be increased, but would not even be [illegible]bled to continue in that successful state to [illegible]hich he was happy to say that it had now arri[illegible]ved. It ought to be recollected, that in f rmer times there was a great importation of bullion into India, in return for the drugs and spices which she sent to Europe. Now he had shown that this importation had in a great degree ceased; and without staying to inquire what would be the effect of withdrawing more bullion from India, he thought it must be obvious to every man, that as India did not produce bullion, all trade with it must be stopped if it were not permitted to export its own produce. He therefore contended, that as far as their empire in India was concerned, the House was bound, not only by a sense of justice, but also by a sense of individual interest, to abolish the restrictions with which the importation of East India sugars into the home market was at present fettered and impeded. He moved, "that a select committee be appointed to inquire into the duties on East and West India sugar".

Mr. RICARDO said he could wish for a free trade in its fullest extent, and we ought to allow the importation of sugars from every part of the world. Of course he wished the present duties to be made equal, as he was satisfied it would be a benefit to the mother country, and that no danger was to be apprehended from the competition of the East India colonists.

Mr. HUSKISSON fully agreed with Mr. Ricardo, so long as a surplus of West India sugar was annually imported into this country, the price of it in the market must be regulated by the markets of the world. The East Indians were now contending for a measure which, if granted, would not alter the quantity of sugar imported; or if it did, it would be injurious in the end to the growers of it. They had already the continent of Europe and the United States to which their sugar might be sent, and the largest export from the East Indies to all parts of the world (excluding England) in any one year was about 4000 tons and including England, about 11,000 tons. He would ask those gentlemen who were so anxious on the subject, what prevented those countries of Europe which had no colonies of their own from having been supplied before now with this cheap East India sugar? But it was notorious that France had supplied those countries from St. Domingo; and the real fact was, that on a comparsion of the prices, the supply from the East Indies would not have come any cheaper into the European market. As for the advantages expected to accrue to India, in the shape of employment for her population, from the removal of the duty in question, he (Mr. Huskisson) believed that those advantages were altogether imaginary. Supposing—what he for his own part did not believe would be the case—supposing that the removal of the protecting duty did lead to an increased production of sugar in India, still persons who had been employed in manufacturing muslins would not turn their hands to the cultivation of sugar. Such a transfer of labour from one course of action to another would be difficult in any country; and in India the system, of *castes* rendered it almost impossible. The right hon. gent. then went into a comparative statement of the quantities of sugar produced by the old colonies in the year 1786 and at the present time; and also into an account of the different consumption of this country at the same two periods. The produce of sugar in the old colonies—those ceded to England before the year 1763—had been 90,000 tons in the year 1789; and the home consumption in the same year had been 70,000 tons. The present production of those same colonies was 140,000 tons a year; and the consumption of England now was 140,000 tons a year. If we had retained only the old colonies, therefore, our supply at the present moment would just have equalled our demand. If we were to admit sugar from the East Indies free; we might upon the same principle admit it free from all the world; but he still denied that the abatement of duty would bring any considerable additional supply of sugar from the East Indies. The right hon. member concluded by stating, that he was willing to take off the duty of 5s., which had been laid two years ago upon a particular sort of sugar coming from the East Indies, which was thought to be equal to the clayed sugar of the West Indies.

The gallery was then cleared, and a division took place, when there appeared—For the motion, 24.—Against it, 161.—Majority, 127.—Adjourned.

Friday May 23.

The House was engaged during the whole of this day, in prosecuting the inquiry relative to the Sheriffs of Dublin. A question of some importance arose in the examination; namely, how far a witness could excuse himself from answering the questions of the Committee, by alleging that he had bound himself by a private oath not to divulge the secrets of Orange Club. The House decided, that they had a right to commit a witness refusing to answer questions under these circumstances; but, as a matter of discretion, they would not exercise it. Indeed, there can be be no doubt as to the right in question.

PIRACY.

KINGSTON, JAMAICA, APRIL 14.

His Majesty's cutter *Grecian*, Lieutenant Cawley, came to anchor at Port Royal late on Friday afternoon from the coast of Cuba, where she fell in with and destroyed, after a desperate conflict, four piratical vessels.—The following are the particulars we have obtained of this gallant engagement.—

On the 20th of March, at 9 30. a m, observed a schooner close in shore, at the entrance of the river St. John's, Bay of Phillipina, island of Cuba, at which we made all sail in chase; and at 1 p.m, being about two miles from her, she hoisted a red flag forward, and a white flag, having the bust of a death's head, with marrow bones, at the main, and instantly commenced a heavy fire on us from two long 18 and 12-pounders, on pivots, and six short 9 pounders, all brought over on one side, with a vast number of musketry. At 1. 5 p. m the *Grecian* commenced action, with round and grape shot; at 1. 55. the *Grecian* took the ground in two fathoms water, about half musket shot from the pirate, at which moment the latter blew up with a tremendous explosion. The *Grecian's* boat at this time being manned, for the purpose of boarding, instantly put off, the pirates taking to their boats for the shore, distant half a cable's length, and had but a few moments to form, when our boats reached the spot; a desperate conflict here took place for a short time, when the pirates flew in all directions, having about thirty killed and wounded; five prisoners were taken, two of whom have since died of their wounds. From the information of the prisoners on board, it appears that the schooners's name was *La Gata*, of 90 tons, commanded by a person named Joseph Sabina, a notorious pirate, with a complement of 90 men, she also had a felucca, with four carriage guns and twenty-seven stand of arms, and two other boats, with a mounted swivel in each, and 24 stand of musketry, all of which were in action against us. The schooner had on board a valuable cargo of plunder, all of which was by the explosion destroyed, with the exception of five bales of indigo. This vessel had been for some time engaged in this work of death and plunder, her crew having shared, for the last cruise, 3,000 dollars a man. She was afforded every assistance from the shore (as there were about 30 horses found ready equipped to favour their escape.) The loss of the *Grecian* is comparatively small having only two men wounded; but she was much damaged in her sails and rigging, and had several shot in her mast and bow sprit.

LLOYD'S LIST.

TUESDAY. May 27.

"Kingston, Jamaica, April 10—His Majesty's ship Tyne, of 26 guns, Capt.. Walcott, and Thracian brig, 18 guns, Capt. Roberts, with the piratical schooner Zaragozana, captured by four boats from those vessels, anchored at Port Royal yesterday.—The Tyne and Thracian fell in with the Zaragozana on the morning of the 31st ult. but the wind not being favourable, their boats were manned and sent in pursuit, and after 20 or 30 minutes' chase, she put into Port Mattina, in Cuba, where she hoisted a Spanish flag. The boats, however, continued pursuing her, and, on nearing she hoisted black colours and fired into them, when a smart action took place, which lasted an hour and a half, and terminated in her being captured. Twenty-nine prisoners were taken, among them the Captain, and as many killed or wounded. The boats from the Tyne and Thracian had three men killed and six wounded. The Zaragozana is about 130 or 140 tons, and was armed with one long 18, three long 9's, 5 swivels, and had a complement of 80 or 90 men, several of whom escaped to the shore during the contest. Some of the prisoners mentioned that she had previously taken and plundered a French ship of 100 casks of wine, which are on board the Tyne and Thracian, together with 7 or 800 more, that were found on shore."

GREEKS.

The following letter has been addressed to the Secretary of the Greek Committee, by Lord Byron, one of their members:—

"GENOA, MAY 12.

"Sir—I have great pleasure in acknowledging your letter, and the honour which the committee have done me; I shall endeavour to deserve their confidence by every means in my power.

"The principal *materiel* wanted by the Greeks appears to be, first, a park of field artillery, light, and fit for mountain service; secondly, gunpowder; thirdly, hospital or medical stores. The readiest mode of transmission is, I hear, by Idra, addressed to Mr Negris, the Minister. I meant to send a certain quantity of the two latter—no great deal, but enough for an individual to show his good wishes for the Greek success, but am pausing, because in case I should go myself, I can take them with me. I do not mean to limit my own contribution to this merely, but, more especially if I can get to Greece myself, I shall devote whatever resources I can muster, of my own, to advancing the great object. I am in correspondence with Signor C———(well known to Mr. Hobhouse), who is now at———; but his latest advice merely states that the Greeks are at present employed in organizing their internal government, and the details of its administration; this would seem to intimate security—but the war is, however, far from being terminated. The Turks are an obstinate race, as all former wars have proved them, and will return to the charge for years to come, even if beaten, as it is to be hoped they will be. But in no case can the labours of the committee be said to be in vain; for in the event even of the Greeks being subdued and dispersed, the funds which would be employed in succouring and gathering together the remnant, so as to alleviate in part their distresses, and enable them to find or make a country (as so many emigrants of other nations have been compelled to do), would 'bless both those who gave and those who take,' as the bounty both of justice and of mercy. With regard to the formation of a brigade (which Mr. Hobhouse hints at in his short letter of this day's receipt, enclosing the one to which I have the honour to reply), I would presume to suggest, but merely as an opinion resulting rather from the melancholy experience of the brigades embarked in the Colombian service, than from any experiment yet fairly tried in Greece, that the attention of the committee had better perhaps be directed to the employment of officers of experience than the enrolment of raw British soldiers, which latter are apt to be unruly, and not very serviceable, in irregular warfare, by the side of foreigners. A small body of good officers, especially artillery or engineers, with a quantity (such as the committee might deem requisite) of stores, of the nature which Captain ——intimated as most wanted, would, I should conceive, be a highly useful accession. Officers who had previously served in the Mediterranean would be preferable, as some knowledge of station is nearly indispensable. It would be as well that they should be aware that they are not going to rough it on a beef-steak and a bottle of port; but that Greece, never, of late years, very plentifully stocked for a mess, is at present the country of all kinds of privation: this remark may seem superfluous; but I have been led to it by observing that many foreign officers, Italian, French, and some German (but fewer of the latter) have returned in disgust; imagining either that they were going up to make a party of pleasure, or to enjoy full pay, speedy promotion, and a very moderate degree of duty: they complain too of having been ill received by the Government or inhabitants; but numbers of these complainants were mere adventurers, attracted by a hope of command and plunder and disappointed of both: those Greeks that I have seen strenuously deny the charge of inhospitality, and declare that they shared their pittance to the last crumb with their foreign volunteers.

"I need not suggest to the committee the very great advantage which must accrue to Great Britain from the success of the Greeks, and their probable commercial relations with England in consequence, because I feel persuaded that the first object of the committee is their emancipation without any interested view; but the consideration might with the English people in general, in their present passion for every kind of speculation—they need not cross the American sea, for one much better worth their while, and nearer home. The resources even for an emigrant population in the Greek Islands alone, are rarely to be paralleled; and the cheapness of every kind of not only necessary, but luxury, (that is to say luxury of nature) fruits, wine, oil, &c, in a state of peace, are far beyond those of the Cape and Van Dieman's Land and the other places of refuge which the English population are searching for over the waters.

"I beg that the committee will command me in any and every way: if I am favoured with any instructions, I shall endeavour to follow them to the letter, whether conformable to my own private opinion or not. I beg leave to add, personally, my respect for the gentleman whom I have the honour of addressing, and am, Sir,

"Your obliged and very obedient servant.

"(Signed) "NOEL BYRON."

MEETING OF MERCHANTS AND BANKERS.

On Thursday a meeting of the most eminent Merchants and Bankers of the City of London, took place at the London Tavern, for the purpose of adopting measures for the greater security of the money advanced by them, in the course of their commercial transactions upon the deposit of merchandise and goods; and for a more adequate protection than is at present afforded by the English Law against the fraudulent conduct of Foreign Merchants.

JOHN SMITH, Esq. M. P. was unanimously called to the chair.

The CHAIRMAN said, it was known to them that Merchants, Bankers and other Capitalists, were in the habit of advancing money on the security of merchandise to a considerable extent, as well on the deposit thereof as in payment of bills of exchange, drawn by the consignors from foreign parts, or from one part to another within the United Kingdom. To encourage the employment of capital by means of such advances, by which the amount of capital actually engaged in commercial operations was increased, and the trade of this country was carried to a vast extent, was a sound principle of policy; but it was to be lamented that no adequate protection was afforded by our law to such transactions. On the contrary, the English capitalist advanced his money at his peril and to his loss, if the goods proved to be the property of any other person than the individual borrowing or drawing upon the credit of them, although such fact was unknown and undiscoverable by the person making the advance. To provide against such a hardship, it became the great body of the capitalists of the nation to make every effort. It was worthy of remark that our Scottish brethren had exhibited upon this, as well as upon other questions, a much greater degree of prudence than we had exercised, as would be shown in the course of the discussion. In fact, the English law was unfair and absurd in the highest degree; for it went to prevent the circulation of capital beyond any measure that, perhaps, had ever been brought before Parliament.

Mr. FARRAND, M. P. rose to submit certain Resolutions, which had, he said, been drawn up under the legal opinion and advice of Messrs. Kaye, Freshfield, and Kaye. He observed, that the rule that a factor, though cloth'd with apparent ownership of goods, and the power of sale, could not pledge them, or dispose of them by barter, originated in cases determined a century ago, and turned principally on apparent fraudulent collusions between the factor and the individual with whom the goods were deposited—the Courts of Law had carried the principle to such an extent as to render all advances on goods extremely dangerous, by exposing English capitalists, who advanced money on merchandise, to frauds on the part of foreign merchants. Any dereliction of duty, as between the principal and his factor, ought to be visited with severe penalties, such as were provided in the case of agents who embezzled securities and other effects deposited for safe custody; but so far as other persons were interested in the transaction, without knowledge of any breach of confidence committed by the factor, the principal ought to be bound by the act of his own agent. He cited cases to show the great hardships arising from the present state of the law, and observed, that even the freight and duties on goods could not be safely advanced unless the bills of lading showed that they were the property of the party for whose account such advance might be made. The Scottish law gave to the Scotch capitalists the same advantages over the English merchants which foreigners possessed; and it was obvious that it would be for the advantage of commerce that this anomaly should be abolished, and the laws of neighbouring trading communities should be assimilated as much as possible. He concluded by proposing the Resolutions and moving that a Petition should be presented to Parliament for an inquiry to be instituted into the state of the law, and a remedy provided for the evils complained of.

Mr. SHAW (the Banker) said, it was well known that Bankers were affected by securities of a different description from those alluded to. Bankers were in the habit of receiving Exchequer Bills and East India Warrants as securities for money. Exchequer Bills were often placed in the hands of brokers to sell, but the brokers, instead of making the sale, borrowed money on the bills, and the security became unavailable if the principal made his demand. The same was the case with East India Warrants. Against such losses the Bankers had no sort of protection.

Mr. HANKEY (the Banker) pressed the same objection.

Mr. FRESHFIELD said there was a striking difference between securities representing goods, and securities representing money. With respect to goods they might be traced to their apparent source and ownership, and yet the law gave no protection to the person who advanced money on them, as a third person might come forward to prove his claim. No intelligence would secure the Merchant. It was different with the Bankers. If the Exchequer Bills left with them as securities were made "payable to bearer," they were, according to the decision of the Courts, negotiable. None, in fact, of the consequences attached to goods would attach to Exchequer Bills.

Mr. THOMAS WILLSON, M. P. said he felt much for the Foreign Merchants. Care should be taken to protect them from abuse of trust.

Another Merchant said, that in consequence of the knowledge of the state of the law, foreign capitalists would not advance their money, but if the evil were remedied, there would be no hesitation amongst them. He suggested a Select Committee.

The CHAIRMAN thought that nothing could be more uncertain in general than the conjecture as to the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown but he believed they were not hostile to the proposition of remedying the existing evil. Indeed, he understood their disposition to be friendly towards change. If the proceedings of the Meeting were brought to a speedy termination, a Bill might be brought into Parliament this Session.

The Resolutions were agreed to, and the Merchants and Bankers signed a Petition to Parliament.

The Duke del Infantado, one of the principal members of the new Spanish Regency, is a Grandee of the first class, and one of the richest subjects in Spain. He was educated in France, but left that country young, and raised a regiment at his own expense in 1793, to fight against the French Republicans in Catalonia. Ferdinand very early became much attached to him, and at the time of the disturbances at Aranjuez, in 1807, both the Prince and the Duke were involved in a joint impeachment of treason by the Minister Godoy. In 1808, he accompanied Ferdinand to Bayonne, and accepted office under Joseph Buonaparte, but certainly without any intention of adhering to that Pretender. On the contrary, he soon took up arms against the latter, and was thereupon proscribed by Napoleon. The Duke took a command in the Patriotic army; but, though brave, he possessed little military talent, and soon retired from that profession, after having sustained two or three defeats. In 1811, he came on a mission to London, where he was received with all the honours due to his high rank and approved patriotism. The Liberal party in the Cortes always persecuted him; but Ferdinand, on his restoration in 1814, nominated the Duke to the important office of President of the Council of Castile. The Duke is distinguished by great mildness of manners and unalterable loyalty; and has, on many trying occasions, risked his fortune and his life for the King. His age is about fifty.

There is now before the tribunals at Paris, a very curious cause: it is nothing less than the trial of right to the heart of Gretry, the celebrated musical composer. Gretry, when he died, left his heart to his native city (Liege). His nephew, Flamand Gretry, had never executed the will of the uncle, and after a lapse of years, the inhabitants of Liege have brought the question before the Courts of law. M. Flamand Gretry declares in his defence, that on the demise of his uncle he wrote to the Burgomaster of Liege, requesting him to send for the heart, which was carefully preserved; but that the Magistrate replied by letter in these terms—"*Veuillez bien, Monsieur, nous envoyer franco le cœur de Monsieur, votre oncle, par la diligence.*" This letter filled M. Gretry with such indignation, that he vowed the heart of his uncle should remain in France, and it was placed by him in an urn in the garden of the hermitage of J. J. Rousseau, at Montmorency, now the property of M. Flamand.

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